ERBURY WATCH.
BLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.
anteed for two years.
ever exceed **One Rupee.**
8. **Rs. 8-8.**
May be obtained from
rs. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED,
or at the Office of the Company,
Medows Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,393—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1888.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve, "Heart Bottle Whisky—Scotch	Rs. 21 to
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle	Rs. 22-12 per
Glenstronth	doz. Bottles.
"Cutler Palmer's Finest Irish	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* is and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
†	SIAM	3041	503	H. T. Weighell.	28th Aug.
B.L.	CLYDE	4124	800	W. D. Mudie	4th Sept,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Brown.	11th ,,
					Friday.
B.L.	GANGES	4198	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	28th ,,
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4305	800	W. D. Worcester.	5th Oct.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th ,,
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	19th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	26th ,,
B.L.	ROME	5011	1,000	A. W. Adamson.	2nd Nov.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. E. Browne.	9th ,,
B.L.	ARCADIA	6501	1500	W. B. Andrews.	16th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	23rd ,,
B.L.	GANGES	4198	800	E. Stewart	30th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about :—
28th August, 12th and 26th September,
and fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th August, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
PO			10th Sept.	1st Nov.
DOO. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Oct	25th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK (including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 5% per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
BISAGNO	... ..	on the 25th August, 1888.
STURA	... ..	on the 15th September, 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd Aug., 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA (late TITANIA)	G. Costanzo	4,200	600	on or about 10th Sept.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	9th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150
RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—			
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480	

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	14th Sept.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER.
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Commander.	Ton.	H.P.	To Sail.
ARMENIA	R. Garrick	3095	480	6th Sept.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Ton.	H.P.	Captain.	To Sail.
ARABIA	3544	480	J. Laird	6th October.

Passengers by s. s. Arabia can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1888. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.



H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibars' s.s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,124 tons, will sail as above on or about the 27th instant. For Freight and passage apply to—

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Samuel Street, 3rd August, 1888. Agents.

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PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

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A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "BUSHEER," 872 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th August, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons (at 11 a.m., on 26th instant, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th September, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd August, 1888. Agents.

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PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports
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	Cash Price.
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S CHEROOTS, without Straw ... per Box of 100	Rs. 1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw ... ,, 100	,, 1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw ... ,, 100	,, 1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH, CIGAR SHAPE ... ,, 100	,, 2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE ... ,, 100	,, 1 14
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL CHEROOTS, with Straw ... ,, 100	,, 2 4
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TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE ... ,, 100	,, 3 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOODS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

		Rs. a.
ARROWROOT, Bermuda	1 lb. tin	1 12
,, Speed's, East Indian	1 lb. ,,	0 13
BARLEY, Robinson's Patent	1 lb. ,,	0 10
,, Fine Pearl	2 lb. ,,	0 10
BENGER'S SELF-DIGESTIVE FOOD		1 4
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF, 2 oz. tin 1-4 ; 1lb. tin		2 4
Do. do. MUTTON, 2 oz. tin, Re. 1-8 1lb tin		2 8
Do. do. CHICKEN, 2 oz. tin, Re. 1-12 ,,		3 4
Do. CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA	,,	1 8
Do. do. MUTTON BROTH	,,	2 4
Do. do. CHICKEN BROTH	,,	3 8
CORN FLOUR ; in 1 lb. tin		0 10
,, ,, Kingsfords Oswego, per lb. Packet		0 5
GROATS, Robinson's Patent	1 lb. tin	0 10
GELATINE, Nelson's, in 1 and 2 oz. pkts.	per oz.	0 5
HARD'S INFANT'S FOOD		0 12
ISINGLASS, Russian, Fine cut	per oz.	0 15
LIEBIG'S INFANT'S FOOD { Savory and Moore's	per tin.	0 10
,, ,, ,, { Moore's	per doz.	6 12
MACCARONI, Finest Genoa	2 lb. tin	1 8
MELLIN'S FOOD	per bot. 15 as. and	1 10
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD		1 2
OATMEAL, Best Scotch	2 lb. tin	0 10
REVALENTA ARABICA, 3s. 6d. tin		2 6
ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS	per tin	2 4
,, RUSKS	per tin	2 0
SAGO, Finest Pearl	2 lb. tin	0 9
SWISS MILK, "Milk Maid Brand"	per tin	0 7
,, ,, ,,	per doz.	5 0
TAPIOCA, Best clean white	2 lb. tin	0 11
VERMICELLI, Finest Genoa	2 lb. tin	1 8

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KODANAAD ESTATES.

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K. T. E (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe	Re. 1	8	0	per lb.
Pekoe	,, 1	4	0	,,
Pekoe Souchong	,, 1	0	0	,,
Souchong	,, 0	14	0	,,
Mixture (Congou)	,, 0	9	6	,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

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A COMPLETE NEW PRESSING PLANT by NASMYTH WILSON & Co., consisting of Half Press, Finishing Press, Engines, Boiler and accessories, all of the latest design with most recent improvements.

This machinery is capable of pressing 25 to 28 bales per hour.

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Whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

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An exact copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

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IN BLACK, DRAB, DARK-BROWN, &c.

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FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore	Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500 ,,	Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150. ; plain quality, Rs. 110
450 ,,	Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500 ,,	Do.	Rs. 65.

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Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

MONSOON WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED to withstand the effects of the Climate, our Coats are Sewn and Taped, thus making it impossible to come apart at the seams, and are cut on Tailoring principles ensuring a shapely, stylish, well-fitting, and reliable garment.

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Fawn and Navy Blue Cashmere Chesterfield Coats, perfectly ventilated	,, ,,	24	0
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Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydized and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

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The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, shafts, cranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

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Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

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VIN DE ST. RAPHAEL { Particularly recommended by the Medical Faculty. Per dozen Rs. 24. Agents : PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Fort and Byculla Bridge, Bombay ; and Poona.

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PREPARED FROM PURE OXIDE OF IRON.

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Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallised Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

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WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
No. 5, HUMPHREYS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS

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PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats .... Rs. 3.
Unreserved Seats .... " 2.

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C. G. BALDOCK.

Bombay, 14th August, 1888.

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4th Bombay Rifles,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 21st August, 1888.

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ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th August, 1888.

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DRY SILLERY	Silver Foil	Rs. 42
DRY CARTE BLANCHE	Gold Foil	" 47
DRY SOUVERAIN	Gold Foil	" 60
DRY LE PREMIER, EXTRA SEC. 84's	Gold Foil	" 60
HOCKS—MEYER & COBLENZ'S BRAND—		
NIERSTEINER, 1874		" 19
HOCHHEIMER, 1878		" 22
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, 111 QUALITY, GREEN LABEL		" 37
Ditto 1 ditto WHITE LABEL		" 48

Pints, Rs. 2 Extra per Case of 2 dozen.
Subject to 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

GRINDLAY, GROOM Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPILES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

PIANOFORTES.

A FEW PIANOFORTES taken in exchange and put into thorough repair are now offered for sale.

At lowest Cash Prices or on the Hire Purchase System.

1 Plain Square	by	Schroder	Rs. 250
2 "	"	Soundy	" 275
3 "	"	Collard and Collard	" 325
4 Semi-Grand	"	Erard	" 360
5 Plain Square	"	Maud	" 250
9 "	"	Doener	" 650
7 Semi-Grand*	"	Broadwood	" 400
8 Cottage Piano with folding Keyboard by Chappel.			" 300

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,

The OINTMENT called

"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"

And the

ALTERATIVE PILLS,

Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors

BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinar Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE [illegible]

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...[illegible]
RESERVE FUND.............................. £800,[illegible]

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000

RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others, who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay. B. Bunder	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
Musjid	Bhosawul Junctionac	Satari	Dapki
Byculla	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)	Borgaum
Parel Station	Raver	Nagpoor	[illegible]
Dadur	Khanapur	Hula Gate	Moortizapore
Sion	Burhanpur	Budlapoor	Mohona
Cooria	Chandnee	Wangni	Koorum
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Narel	Budnaira
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Chinchowli	Malkar
Tannaha	Bagmar	Kurjutab	Chandoor
Doowa	Khundwaab	Padesdari	Damengaum
Callian Junctionab	Jawar	Khandalla	Poolgaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Lanowlees	Dygaum
Khadawa'i	Singaji	Karli	Wurdahb
Wassind	Harsud	Kurkulla	Powner
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Tulligaum	Sindee
Atgaum	Bheringee	Salaivadi	Borea
Khurde	Hurdaa	Chinchwud	Kapri
Kussaraha	Timoornee	Kirkee	Saigaum
Egutpoora	Pagdhal	Poonabdd	[illegible]
Ghotee	Sewnee	Loonee	Kelm
Bailgaum	Dharam	[illegible]	Barsee Rd
Deolalee B. Siding	Khundi	Yecut	Marbeh
Nassick Rde	Dularia	Khairgaum	[illegible]
Kheirwadee	Etarsee (for Hoshangabad)	Patus	Mohol
Niphar	Rampur	Dhondb	[illegible]
Lassulgaum	Bagra	[illegible]	[illegible]
Munmar	Sosari	Deckal and [illegible]	[illegible]
Nandgaume	Sohagpoored	Kartrus	[illegible]
Naidongree	Paparia (for Pachmari)	[illegible]	Goodoor
Chalisgaum	Bankari	[illegible]	Goolburga
Kujgaum	Babai	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galna	Gadawara	[illegible]	Wadi
Pachora	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Nulwar
Myjoo	Kureli (for Saugur)	[illegible]	Yedagherry
Mussawuda	Nursingpore	Nandoura	[illegible] Road
Sheowlee	Kuruk Bail	Jullumb	Kistna
Julgaum		Shegaume	[illegible]
			Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc.	Nawandgi	Gulagude	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandure	Shankarpalli	Secunderabad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
Jram	Gangawaram	[illegible]	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. do.	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
City	Ningala	Lunidhar	[illegible]
Limbdi	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	[illegible]
Chuda	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Rampur	Jalia	Vavd.	[illegible]
Kundli	Dhasa	Jetpur	[illegible]
	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms. b Junction or [illegible]
c From [illegible] to 12 minutes for Refreshment [illegible] minutes for Dinner. [illegible] minutes for Dinner.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

[illegible]OMBAY.

TO-DAY.

[illegible]ting, Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, 5-30

[illegible] Philharmonic Society Concert, Town Hall, [illegible] m.

Vessels Arrived.—The Oriental (s), arrived yesterday from Zanzibar and Mozambique.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Coconada (s), for Marmagoa, &c.; and Commilla (s), Karachi.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Khiva, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-day.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Armenia entered, and the s.s. Thames, left the dock on the 21st instant. The s.s. Kerbella left it yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The s.s. Thibet entered, and the s.s. R. Rubattino, left the dock on the 21st instant. The s.s. Iran left it yesterday.

G. I. P. Railway.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 18th inst. shows an increase in total earnings of Rs. 1,07,924.

Cama Hospital Endowment Fund.—The sum of Rs. 50 was contributed by H. E. Dewan Bahadoor Luxmunrao Jugunathjee Vaidya, through Mr. Bhaskarao Balkrishnajee Pitale, to the collection made for this fund on Cocoanut day.

Burglary at Mahim.—Hajeebeg Mahomed Ebrahim reported to the police on Monday last that his pleasure house at Mahim was broken into, and the hanging lamps of the bungalow and a bed were stolen, the whole being valued at Rs. 48.

Attempt to defraud the G. I. P. Railway Company.—Abdoola Bunnoobhoy, a shopkeeper, was yesterday charged by Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee, head foreman of the Goods Department, G. I. P. Railway, at Wari Bunder, before Mr. P. Ryan, with making a false declaration of goods for despatch to Cawnpore on the 14th instant, and thereby attempting to defraud the Railway Company to the extent of Rs. 6-6-0. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 12.

Theft.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Sunwa Gopal, a Soortee, was charged before Mr. Hamilton with stealing a quantity of wearing apparel and ornaments, valued at Rs. 67, the property of a castefellow who was employed as a servant in the Carlton Club. The accused was in the habit of visiting him in his room, and on Tuesday morning, finding the complainant out, he appears to have taken a carpet bag which contained the clothes and ornaments. A sepoy suspecting the man stopped him on the road and made inquiries regarding the bag. Owing to the behaviour of the accused and his foolish answers to the questions put him, the sepoy detained him in custody, and he eventually admitted having stolen the bag from the complainant's room. Prisoner, on pleading guilty, and admitting a previous conviction, was sentenced to one year's hard labour.

Housebreaking and Theft.—Bahadoor Khan Mahomed Khan, against whom there appeared a register of one previous conviction, was yesterday charged by Inspector Young, before Mr. P. Ryan, with housebreaking by night and theft of property consisting of three tins of ghee and a quantity of sugar, valued at Rs. 15, from the shop of Mitta Waljee, a grocer in Duncan Road, on the 12th instant. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment. The same accused was also convicted yesterday upon a second charge of having in his possession sundry implements for housebreaking and loitering about in Duncan Road. He was sentenced to a further term of three months' rigorous imprisonment, to take effect immediately after the expiration of the first sentence.

The Alleged Nuisance at the Dadur Dye-Works.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, the case in which Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, prosecuted Hajee Sulliman Juma and two other dyers for carrying on their business as dyers at Dadur without a license from the Municipal Commissioner, was called for further hearing. Mr. Crawford, solicitor to the Municipality, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Smith, of the firm of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, defended the accused. Dr. Sidney Smith was examined on behalf of the defence. He stated that he visited the accused's dye-works at Dadur, at 5 p.m., on the 31st ultimo, and at 10-30 a.m. on the 6th instant. He had known the dye-works for some years. On the second occasion he visited it—the 6th instant—the dye-works were in full operation. It never struck him there was any offensive smell, or anything likely to be injurious to health. The place was very clean and well arranged. There was a peculiar smell in the shed where the gum used at the dye-works was undergoing maceration in large tubs. There was no smell outside the dye-works. Witness went there on the second occasion unknown to the proprietors of the dye-works. He attended patients in that neighbourhood who had been to Dadur for a change, and none of them complained of any disagreeable smell arising from the works. In cross-examination witness stated that dye-works were not always inoffensive. At this stage the case was adjourned for further hearing to the 12th proximo.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Thursday.—Vigil of Saint Bartholomew Apostle.

6 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.

Friday.—Feast of St. Bartholomew.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba In. cts.
Previously registered.	52 64	49 47	51 38	49 79
Aug. 21, Tuesday	......	......	......	0 5
" 22, Wednesday .	0 13	0 12	0 12	......
Total.	52 77	49 59	51 50	49 84
Total corresponding date of last year ...	71 43	72 13	68 40	66 27

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The return of rainfall on the B.-G.-J.-P. Railway as registered at 6 a.m., on the 19th and 20th instant, is as follows:—

	Ghadechi. In. ct.	Songad. In. ct.	Dhola. In. ct.	Chuda. In. ct.	Chital. In. ct.	Jetpur. In. ct.
Previously reported	4 93	5 45	6 8	8 8	6 62	6 30
Rainfall on 19th instant......	0 4	..	0 16	...	...	...
Rainfall on 20th instant......	1 2	0 56	0 68	0 30	0 30	0 7
Total up to date ..	5 99	6 1	6 92	8 38	6 92	6 37

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

We are indebted to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 20th inst:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandora	52	84	Baroda	16	4
Panjoo	44	98	Mehmadabad ...	15	5
Vaiturna	70	15	Ahmedabad	9	58
Palghur	50	3	Viramgam	9	15
Gholwad	56	5	Wadhwan	7	96
Daman	64	13	Dabhoe	16	99
Bulsar	47	19	Sevalia	18	24
Nausari	41	49	Godhra	15	59
Surat	26	92	Kharaghoda	7	71
Broach	16	26	Kim..............	19	41

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. Rowlands, Odonto or Pearl Dentifrice, compound of Oriental ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the teeth, strengthening the gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the breath. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots on incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness Rowlands' Macassar Oil is the best and safest preserver of the hair, and produces a luxuriant and glossy growth; is also sold in a golden colour. Ask chemists for Rowland' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The directors' report of the above limited company was presented at yesterday's meeting. It states that in September last the directors resolved to open a ginning factory at Kujgaon as they deemed it expedient in the interest of the company to do so. The new outlay consisted of land and a ginning shed; of the machinery the greater portion was supplied from the factories at Dhulia and Chalisgaon, the only new portion bought was the engine and sundries. The new factory began to work in December. Owing to the shortness of the crop in Khandeish the company's factories did not work so long as was done last year. At Dhulia the factory was closed a month and a half earlier and those at Chalisgaon and Kujgaon a month earlier. Notwithstanding these adverse circumstances the result of the operation during the year, your directors deem neither discouraging nor unsatisfactory. The number of bales pressed was 28,481 and the cotton ginned 55,453 cwts. The calls for all the new 400 shares have been paid and the directors were thereby enabled to pay up by far the greater portion of the loans formerly contracted for the increased outlay of the company's property. The balance of profit and loss account shows a credit of Rs. 32,017-9-8, from which your directors recommend to carry Rs. 306-7-11 to bad debt account, which will be thus completely written off, Rs. 2,500 to building account. This will leave a disposable balance of Rs. 29,211-1-9, of which your directors recommend that Rs. 28,000 be expended in payment of a dividend of Rs. 20 per share and Rs. 1,211-1-9 be carried forward. According to Article 62 of the Association of the company, Mr. Jahangir B. Vacha retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

DUPLEX TELEGRAPHY.

A most useful discovery in connection with Duplex Telegraphy has to be credited to Mr. W. F. Melhuish, of the Indian Telegraph Department, who, we understand, is patenting the invention. The system now recognised as "duplex" permits of the simultaneous transmission of two messages from opposite ends of the same wire, and absorbs four signallers. This system, moreover, is duplex only so long as no word misses fire, and no correction is required. Directly such a reference becomes necessary, "simplex," or single working, takes the place of the duplex, and two out of the four signallers are compulsorily idle until the resumption of the duplex on the completion of the inquiries, which are shorter or longer, frequent or infrequent, according to the discipline of the staff or the inequalities of the attainments of the sending and the receiving signaller. The present system, in other words, is one alternating betwen duplex and simplex; it does not realise the ideal of continuous duplex, and this is the blot on which Mr. Melhuish has successfully placed his finger. With an additional instrument or two, and a rearrangement of batteries, he has evolved a system which is without the decided drawbacks specified above, and is, therefore, in every sense of the word duplex: that is to say, two signallers can correspond about corrections simultaneously, and on the same wire by which two other signallers are exchanging messages. This system of what may be termed "Continuous Duplex" represents such an advance in Multiple Telegraphy as to run very close the "Quadruplex" method with its more expensive apparatus and double staff of signallers. The relative cost and outturn of the two systems may yet lead to the extinction, at least in India, of the latter; but, be this as it may, there is no reason to doubt the great superiority of "Continuous Duplex," as invented by Mr. W.F.Melhuish, over the comparatively bastard article it cannot fail to supersede; and we hope that he will receive all the credit and a fair share of the profits that must accrue to the Government from its adoption.—*Pioneer.*

THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

Last year there was a marked improvement in the health of the European sailors in the port of Calcutta, as compared with the previous year, even though the average number decreased from 2,326 to 1,893. The actual death-rate was 26·94 per 1,000 as against 45·14, although the number of deaths from cholera was at nearly the same ratio in both years. The number of casualties from all causes also decreased from 105 to 51, and the total number of admissions to hospital was 228 against 417. Only four cases of scurvy were admitted, which all came from one American ship which had procured its supply of lime juice chiefly in New York. The number of native sailors is estimated at 25,000, although this is not considered to be quite accurate, but among them also the death-rate was lower than in 1886, being 3·82 against 4·01 per thousand. Cholera accounted for nearly half the deaths among the native sailors. No complaints were made regarding the water supply from any of the vessels, and the Municipality has supplied one water boat on an improved plan, and more are wanted to replace the old boats. Nine cases of small-pox occurred on board two foreign vessels, and the children on board these vessels were not allowed to land until they had been vaccinated, though there is a difficulty in enforcing the Vaccination Act among adults on board foreign vessels, which is receiving the consideration of the Government. The practice of throwing corpses and carcases into the river, as well as allowing nightsoil and sewage to be discharged into it still continues, though action is being taken to prevent it, and as regards the latter some of the chief offenders, among whom were the Port Commissioners, have been communicated with on the subject. The number of corpses was no less than 106 as against 70 in the previous year, but the number of carcases, 3,169, showed a decrease of nearly 600. There has been an improvement in the conservance of the foreshore, and many of the nuisances have been abated, but on the Howrah side much remains to be done, and the Municipal Commissioners are to be asked what steps they are taking in the matter. There has been considerable improvement in some of the chief sources of river pollution, namely, the Calcutta Flushing Inlet, Tolly's Nulla, and the Dunkati Khal, and Dr. Lynch well deserves the commendation bestowed on him by the Lieutenant-Governor for his energy and efficiency in the performance of his duties.—*Englishman.*

BENGAL.

Deaths in Calcutta.—During the week ended the 11th of Aug. there were 168 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 19·6 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 193 deaths, and the death-rate was 23·2 per thousand. There was 1 death from small-pox, 7 from cholera, 46 from fevers, 23 from tetanus, and 5 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—3 Non-Asiatics, 4 Mixed Races, 139 Hindus, 44 Mohamedans, and 3 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 11th Aug. was 163 against 193 and 169 in the two preceding weeks, and equal to the corresponding week of last year. There were 7 deaths from cholera, against 12 and 15 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 4. There was one death from small-pox during the week, against one in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 48 and 16, respectively, against 42 and 19 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 19·6 per mille per annum, against 23·0, the mean of the last five years.

Emigration from Calcutta.—The decline in the sugar trade again seriously affected the number of emigrants from Calcutta to the West Indian Colonies last year, the total number who left the port being 5,966, which was much lower than in any of the three previous years. There appear to be some prospects of an improvement in the current year, as already requisitions have been received from Demerara for 3,350 labourers. Fiji and Guadeloupe have also applied, and it is expected that some will be wanted for Jamaica. This improvement is said to be due to a probable revival in the sugar trade owing to the abolition of the sugar bounties. Of the emigrants that were sent to Calcutta last year to the depots, 2,607 came from Bengal and Behar, 3,418 from the North-West Provinces, and 862 from Oudh, but the emigration to the tea districts is said seriously to interfere with the prospects of the recruiters for the Colonies. The health of the emigrants in the depots was on the whole good, and the sanitary arrangements are reported to have been excellent, the death-rate being only 0·67 per 1,000. On the other hand, 114 coolies deserted and 1,035 were discharged, the latter being chiefly due to the large number of rejections. Among the total number who embarked were 565 return emigrants of both sexes and of all ages. The emigrants were despatched in eleven ships, the length of the passage varying from 86 to 105 days, and the aggregate mortality during the passage was only 1·34 of the total number embarked. The number of return emigrants was 6,406, and they brought with them savings amounting to Rs. 7,06,458, or on an average more than Rs. 110 each. The death-rate on the return voyages was not excessive, and in only one case did it exceed three per cent.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY NEWS.

Surgeon F. P. Maynard, I.M.S., attached to the *Allahabad Station Hospital*, has been directed to proceed without delay to Kohat for temporary duty.

Surgeon-Major J. Good, M.S., having returned from leave, has been directed to resume medical charge of the Allahabad Station Hospital from Surgeon-Major G. A. Atkins, M. S., who will remain on duty at the Station Hospital pending orders from Army Head-Quarters.

The following is an extract from a letter from Major Hawkins, commanding the Sydney Division of the Corps of Commissionaires, to an officer in this country:—"I have already received letters from six men, most of them sergeants, asking for information regarding the conditions for becoming members of the corps, and if they do come, I hope they will turn out to be *good men*: that is what we want and what we must have if we are to get on. There is plenty of good employment here for really good commissionaires; the public are quite ready to employ them at a good wage from 35s. to £2 per week: but the difficulty is in getting really good, sober, reliable and willing men. You see it is so different in the army and in civil life; a man that would pass for a good sober man in the army very often won't do here. Since I have been here I have had thirty-three men join, but I have twenty only now on the roll, and you can quite imagine what damage those thirteen men dismissed from the corps have done to the interest of the corps here in Sydney (all these men had the best of characters on their parchment certificates, which shows they were not deserving of them). However, I hope to get over this in time, but there is no doubt that if a really good man wishes to get on this is the place for him."

THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I observe from your columns that the law member of the Supreme Legislative Council is about to introduce into the Council a Bill for amending the Code of Civil Procedure. I think the honourable gentleman would do well to wait to see the result of the inquiry now being made by the Bombay Government into the question as regards the advisability or otherwise of making any of the provisions of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act of general application by incorporating them into the Civil Code now in force. The Code has been but very recently considerably amended by Act VII. of 1888, which has, I believe, been scarcely translated into the different languages of the country, or has even been carefully read by the public. Frequent amendment of law renders it unintelligible to the public, and costly to the profession.

LEX.

Tanna, Aug. 22.

POST OFFICE SURETY FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me, through the medium of your paper, to bring to the notice of the authorities of the Post Office, that the applications of the subordinates, submitted lately, may be reconsidered with regard to the point of contributing Rs. 2 every year to the Surety Fund? In reply to the memorials, I am told, that nothing has been stated as regards this point. The memorialists, in addition, have been informed that submitting printed applications in one form, signed by several Government servants, is a serious breach of Government orders. If such be the case in reality, how were the applications of the head clerks accepted, and were they exempted from the obligation of furnishing security? This only means that the memorials of the poor subordinates are not to be paid attention to, for the reason which is *understood!*

In conclusion, I beg to suggest that either the contribution of Rs. 2, which is meant for Surety, or the proposed Security, may be made optional or compulsory. In any way the subordinates may not be taxed with both.

JUSTICE.

THE SOUTER MEMORIAL FUND.

The following sums have been paid into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the above Fund:—

	Rs.
His Highness the Maharaja Takhatsingji, G. C.,C. S. I., Thacore Saheb of Bhownuggur.	500
K Samatsingjee Prince of Palitana	200
Colonel C. M. Sexton	50
	750
Amount previously acknowledged................	23,545
Total Rs......	24,295

Dossabhai Framji.
R. M. Sayani.
H. W. Barrow.
Hurkinsondas Nurotumdas.
Honorary Secretaries to the Fund.

THE PROSPECTS OF BIMETALLISM.

The *Pioneer*, in discussing the prospective results of the inquiry by the Silver Commission, says:—

As the situation stands to-day, the bimetallists have got distinctly the best of it, being six to the monometallic five, while the Chairman, Lord Herschell, rides the fence. Moreover, the six bi-metallists are united, they take strong ground, and are prepared, with practical proposals, to remedy the mischief that all admit. Their report, therefore, will be the *piece de resistance* of the whole, and is certain from the personality of the writers to command attention and respect. The five dissentients, on the other hand, are in the feeble position of confessing the evils and the impossibility of calculating when they will disappear, but are not prepared to suggest any new departure. They are, moreover, divided among themselves, for while Sir John Farrer and Mr. Courtenay are for the simple *status quo*, Sir John Lubbock, Sir J. Fremantle, and Mr. Birch are apparently willing to give certain concessions to silver, provided they fall short of the adoption of the double standard. Finally, there is Lord Herschell, the Chairman, who admits the practicability of bimetallism and its advantages, but frankly refuses to recommend it to the nation. But the whole body of Commissioners will be found unanimous up to this point—that the dislocation of the par has not been brought about by changes in the comparative supplies of the two metals, but by the force of human legislation. The authoritative recognition of this all-important fact ought to sweep the ground for ever from under the feet of those who go about repeating the fallacious commonplace that gold and silver are commodities whose prices must be determined by supply and demand.

This is a state of things which seems to us to offer no discouragement, but the reverse. And the Silver Association, which is starting among Anglo-Indians in England, is quite right in exhorting everyone out here, who feels that his interests are affected, to bestir himself while the favourable opportunity offers for the sake of driving home conviction to the mind of the British public. The bimetallists of Lancashire recognise this well, and are preparing, we hear, to open an autumn campaign with great vigour and a plentiful supply of the sinews of war. And although an Indian expression of opinion on the question will not perhaps have very much force, its direction being taken for granted, it may do something to help the cause. To a man out here who wishes to do what he can personally, our advice would be to pay his guinea to the Bimetallic League, which has done and is doing really influential work. Next to that he cannot do better than give in his adherence to the Association we have been speaking of. But we are sorry to see the Association inscribing on its programme such half measures, or rather quarter measures, of relief as increase of silver reserve in the Bank of England, raising of the limit of silver tender, withdrawal of the half-sovereign and so on. It is true that such extensions of the use of the metal would effect a recovery—an infinitesimal one probably—in its value. But the time for suggesting them is after the great remedy has been refused. At present such proposals merely offer a convenient means of retreat to any Ministry anxious to do nothing, yet afraid to let the question alone.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 21st August, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·710
Temperature of the Air	81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	75·5
Relative humidity of Air	·850
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)..	9·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·7
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	77·3
General Directions of Wind.*	WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	·163
Fall of Rain	0·05
Total for during month	9·55
" " year	49·75
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd inst....	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

RUSSIAN CHRISTIANITY.

Russia, on the 27th ult., celebrated the 900th anniversary of her conversion to Christianity, when the splendour of the ritual of the Greek Church was witnessed throughout Russia by the millions of descendants of those ancient Russians who saw their wooden idols hurled into the Dnieper, and were afterwards baptized *en masse* in its waters, by order of their first Christian Prince.

The ceremonies in St. Petersburg, enhanced by the presence of the Emperor himself, have, indeed, been grand and striking; but those at Keiff, the "mother of Russian cities," and the historic nursery of the Russian Church, must have been still more solemn and magnificent.

BLESSING THE RIVER NEVA.

The day was proclaimed as a general holiday. The chief interest in St. Petersburg centred in the procession of priests from St. Vladimir's Church across the Neva, and the blessing of the river by the Metropolitan and Bishops in presence of the Tzar. The decorated streets and especially the river quays were filled with enormous crowds and rank of troops from a very early hour. The Tzar, Tzarina, and all the members of the Imperial family came up the river to the Nicholas bridge on a yacht from Peterhof, heralded by the distant booming of great guns at Cronstadt, and announced to those who were too far off to see by the continuous low roar of the shouting multitudes as their Imperial Majesties drove from the yacht along the quay to the spot opposite the Alexander Garden and the equestrian statue of Peter the Great where a floating pavilion had been placed on the river.

GORGEOUS SPECTACLES ON THE RIVER.

The chief procession of ecclesiastics in gorgeous vestments of gold and silver carrying innumerable Church banners and crosses, and bearing aloft a specially miraculous icon or image from the Cathedral of St. Vladimir wound its way across the bridge from the islands and met his Majesty at the pavilion. Similar processions converged from the Kazan and St. Isaac Cathedrals. The troops presented arms and the bands played a sacred music. The service in the pavilion was performed by the Metropolitan Isidore, assisted by thirteen mitred Bishops and strong choirs from the Palace, in scarlet, blue, and gold. The pavilion, which was covered with white satin and surmounted by a cross, was erected on a floating pier, covered with red cloth; and here the glittering group of military and ecclesiastical dignitaries, headed by the Tzar and Tzarina, stood bareheaded, in intermittent showers of rain, until the cross was immersed in the water of the river, and presented to their Imperial Majesties to kiss. At this moment there came a crash of artillery from the fortress and the clang of church bells began throughout the city.

TROOPS SPRINKLED WITH HOLY WATER.

Their Majesties, followed by the retinue, then walked through the Alexander Garden to the square in front of the Winter Palace, where a platform had been built around the Alexander Column, with an improvised altar. There the Metropolitan and Bishops again performed divine service before the Imperial family, and read the Litany. At the conclusion all the troops in serried ranks on two sides of the monument were sprinkled with Holy water, and their Imperial Majesties were then driven away to the Palace amid great cheering.

A PICTURESQUE SCENE AT KIEFF.

At Kieff there was an enormous concourse which had gathered from all parts of the empire. Among those who took part in the procession were the Metropolitans of Kieff and Servia, the Archbishop of Montenegro, and many other dignitaries, including representatives of the Exarchate of Georgia and the Patriarchate of Jerusalem. The great standard of the Metropolitan of Novgorod was borne by ten men in the van, and numerous choirs chanted ancient Russian hymns. M. Zankoff, M. Pretitch, and other delegates from all the Slav nationalities, were prominent figures in the procession. The gaily decorated streets of the historic city, the many-hued garments of the enormous crowds of countryfolk, the gorgeous vestments of the clergy, and the innumerable banners and flags combined to make a picturesque and memorable scene. At the previous day's sitting of the Bishops in Kieff an address was read from the Archbishop of Canterbury. The address, which was in English, was translated to the assembly by the Chief Procureur of the Holy Synod.

A GENERAL FALLS FROM HIS HORSE DEAD.

There was one sad incident to mar the proceedings, for during the review of the troops which formed part of the programme the Governor of the district General Drenteln, was seized with apoplexy, and fell dead from his horse.

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION SCANDALS.

The Committee which is investigating the facts relating to immigration at New York has heard the Italian Vice-Consul, Signor Monaco, whose testimony is to the effect that thousands of Italians are taken to America under control, and many on false representations being in fact swindled by their own countrymen and finally, abandoned in a destitute condition. Signor Monaco said that a large proportion of the Italian immigrants were farmers, or farm labourers, who generally lacked the money required to travel further than New York. He described how the Italians were imported in violation of the Contract Labour Law. The contractors and others would send to their friends in Italy and tell them to send over men, and to pay their passage money, which was £5 each.

THE MODUS OPERANDI.

The immigrants would be sent to certain persons in New York, who placed them at work, generally at rates of from 4s. to 8s. a day. The workers would then be required to pay back to their employers the price of their passage and liberal interest, and the amount which an immigrant would have to pay would be as high sometimes as £10, the amount in excess of passage money being never less than £1. These contractors, it was added, generally kept the immigrants at their "places," in Mulberry-street, New York. Such places were generally ornamented with the words "Banco Italiano" in front, and had a saloon in the rear. The contractors received the wages of the immigrants when they were employed, deducted what they saw fit for passage, board, &c., and then gave the immigrants the balance. Sometimes the contractors made default after receiving the immigrants' wages, and left them in the lurch.

TWO THOUSAND DESTITUTE IN NEW YORK.

Signor Monaco said that probably 5,000 Italian immigrants had applied to the Italian Consulate this year for assistance. The Italian Government had warned the people at home of the swindling schemes of the labour contractors and others, and had done all in its power to prevent poor people from being duped and taken to America on false pretences. These Italian immigrants mostly came from Southern Italy. They were not so desirable a class as the people from Northern Italy. There were probably 2,000 destitute Italians in New York now. In all there were about 70,000 Italians in New York, 25,000 being in the Mulberry-street district, and 10,000 "up town," in a region called Little Italy. Thirty-five thousand Italians have arrived in New York this year. Mr. Rober, manager of the Italian Emigration Society in New York, furnished a list of contractors who were known to ply their trade among poor Italian immigrants. These people, he said, exacted commissions from the employer and employe. In some cases he had known immigrants pay commissions to six or seven persons and then not obtain work.

SOME IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

The immigrants who entered the United States during the year, which ended on June 30 last, numbered 539,818. Germany sent 107,624; England and Wales, 83,132; Ireland, 73,238; Sweden and Norway, 72,915; Italy, 51,075; Russia, 33,407; Austria, 25,884; Scotland, 24,396; Hungary, 19,927; Denmark, 8,981; Switzerland, 7,737; France, 6,427; the Netherlands, 5,845; and Poland, 5,826.

MADRAS.

The Travancore State.—The investiture of his Highness the Maharaja of Travancore with the Star of India has been postponed from November to December.—After his installation recently the Cochin Raja, addressing his officials, concluded his remarks as follows:—I will bring my speech to a close with the words, a little altered to suit the occasion, of the veteran officer, Admiral Nelson, before the memorable Battle of Trafalgar, namely, that the Cochin State expects every one of its officers to do his duty conscientiously and to the best of his abilities, and honestly try to contribute, in return for the good each has received from the late Maharaja, my beloved brother, to the welfare of the State, and thereby gain credit to himself and satisfy the Sovereign he serves." Messrs. Grant, of London, have proffered to the Travancore Government proposals to raise capital to open a railway from Tinnevelly to Quilon, provided the latter guarantees interest on the Travancore line for an indefinite period.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

MEMORIAL OF MR. FORSTER.

Lord Knutsford, Chairman of the Executive Committee, recently unveiled, in Westminster Abbey, a medallion portrait of the late Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P. The portrait, which is a decidedly striking likeness, and which has been modelled in white marble by Mr. H. R. Pinker, is placed above the statue of Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Mr. Forster's uncle, and faces the north door of the transept. It bears the inscription:—"The Right Honourable William Edward Forster, M.P. Born, July 11th, 1818, died April 5th, 1886. To his wisdom and courage England owes the establishment throughout the land of a national system of elementary education." The Dean, in opening the proceedings, said:—

They all knew the late William Edward Forster, and they hardly needed the impressive and interesting memoir which had just appeared to freshen their remembrance of his work or to revivify to them the picture of the man. He (the Dean) need not, he felt sure, enlarge upon Mr. Forster's work and life or upon the claims he had to the honour and gratitude of his fellow-countrymen, and not only of his countrymen but of races which did not share our blood and enjoy our privileges. His work had been lifelong in the interests of mankind from the time when, as a young man, he did all he could to relieve the famine-stricken people of Ireland. They would remember, not only his achievements, but the man himself; they would remember his striking and vigorous personality and all that there was noble and characteristic in the man. Might the day be far distant when men of such a mould and type would cease to be born on English soil; far distant be the day when they would cease to guide and mould the policy of our country; and far distant, too, be the day when our countrymen would cease to discern, through the mists of party passion, their goodness and to honour them as they deserved. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Knutsford said all who had worked with Mr. Forster, all who had had the privilege of his friendship and acquaintance, could testify to the full to his warmth of affection, to his loyalty and friendship, to his unswerving integrity, to his simple and entire devotion to his duties, both public and private, and last, but not least, to the ready sympathy he always gave to those who were in trouble or distress, of whatever nation or race, or of whatever colour or creed. To be in trouble or distress was a sure passport to Mr. Forster's heart, and the natives of Africa and the Pacific Islands and elsewhere had as much reason to bless his memory as those poor distressed Irish men and women to whom he lent his ready assistance, and did so much to help in 1846-47. But he (Lord Knutsford) must pass by those personal qualities which secured for Mr. Forster the admiration and affection of all. He must pass on to the especial public service they were met to commemorate. On the tablet in the Abbey would be found the words, "To his wisdom and courage England owes the establishment throughout the land of a national system of elementary education." Mr. Forster laid down securely and broadly the foundation upon which they could hereafter build. He also secured two principles upon which he set great store. The first was, he availed himself of the then existing voluntary system. He did not desire to destroy, but to co-operate with and avail himself of that assistance. The second principle was that he secured the reading of the Bible in the schools. With regard to the voluntary schools, his work showed his integrity, straightforwardness, and courage. In pressing that principle forward he found that he should alienate many of his friends, private and political. He was made aware that he would, by pressing that measure forward, endanger his seat in Parliament; but he manfully and courageously put aside all considerations of that kind, and, being satisfied that it was necessary to carry his principles through, he went boldly on in that course, regardless of consequences, though he did not part from his friends without regret and heart-burning. So far for the main service that Mr. Forster did and which they were met together to commemorate; but he (Lord Knutsford) would like to say a very few words upon another eminent service he rendered his country. From the earliest days of his life down to his last day Mr. Forster always took a most keen and vivid interest in all Colonial questions. He was alive to the importance to the mother-country of maintaining her Colonies. He was also alive to the importance of the Colonies remaining parts of this great Empire. He pursued the investigation of the question as to how to link in unity the mother-country and the Colonies. He was always ready to impart his experience to others who were interested in Colonial matters. He (Lord Knutsford) could speak most thankfully of the benefits that he derived from discussing Colonial questions with Mr. Forster, and he never doubted so much his opinion as when he found it was at variance with Mr. Forster's on the same subject. He believed that Mr. Forster's great ambition was to be Secretary of State for the Colonies, and he (Lord Knutsford) was quite certain that the place could not have been more worthily filled than by him, and that no one could have done the work more to the interests of this great Empire. Of him it might be said as of the knight of old, that he was *sans peur et sans reproche.* (Applause.)

The company then adjourned to the Abbey, where the Collects of the Day were read by the Dean, who, after the unveiling by Lord Knutsford, declared the memorial added to the Abbey.

MEMORIAL TO SIR HERBERT STEWART.

Lord Wolseley, in the presence of a large number of spectators, recently unveiled, in St. Paul's Cathedral, a bronze memorial tablet which has been executed in commemoration of the services of the late Major-General Sir Herbert Stewart, K.C.B. The memorial has been placed in one of the bays on the north aisle of the cathedral, and is appropriately situated above the monument recently erected to General Gordon, which has never been publicly unveiled. It consists of three panels in juxtaposition, the centre one of which is occupied by a medallion portrait in bas-relief of the late General. Above, upon the same panel, is a frieze representing the march across the Bayuda desert, towards Abu-Kru, where the late Sir Herbert received his death wound. The side panels are occupied by two similar representations of the old banner of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, of which Stewart was formerly in command, and which bear inscriptions of the different engagements in which that regiment has taken part during the last 200 years. Above the panels and on each side of the frieze are the mottoes, "Manners makyth ye Man" and "In hoc signo vinces," while the inscription below is as follows:—

"To the memory of Major-General Sir Herbert Stewart, K. C. B., born 30th of June, 1843, died at Jadkul the 16th of February, 1885, of wounds received at the battle of Abu-Kru, when in command of the desert column in the Nile Expedition for the relief of Khartoum, 1884-1885." The memorial has been designed by Mr. Boehm, R. A., and the work of "founding" the panels has been carried out by Mr. Alfred Barnard. The memorial to the late General Gordon, which has been exposed in the cathedral for some time, and which is overlooked by the Stewart memorial, consists of a bronze recumbent figure of the late General, which was cast in Brussels. It stands upon a black marble pedestal, which is supported by lion's claws, and bears the following inscription:—"To Major-General Charles George Gordon, C. B., who at all times and everywhere gave his strength to the weak, his substance to the poor, his sympathy to the suffering, his heart to God. Born at Woolwich, 28th of January, 1833, slain at Khartoum, 26th of January, 1885. He saved an Empire by his warlike genius, he ruled vast provinces with justice, wisdom, and power, and lastly, obedient to his Sovereign's command, he died in the heroic attempt to save men, women, and children from imminent and deadly peril. 'Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.' This monument is erected by his only surviving brother, whose eldest son also perished in the service of his country, as a midshipman in her Majesty's ship Captain, and is commemorated with others in the adjoining recess."

All speeches being disallowed on this occasion, the ceremony simply consisted of the unveiling of the medallion. A troop, numbering 60, of the 19th Hussars, formed a guard of honour very appropriately, since they belonged to the regiment which paid the last honours to Stewart at the grave. Among the large company which witnessed the ceremony were Lady Stewart, Miss Tombs, step daughter of the late Sir Herbert, Col. Coombe, in command of the 19th Hussars, Col. Rhodes, 1st Royal Dragoons, who was aide-de-camp to the late General, Col. Hale, Captain Fanshawe, Mr. Hamilton Yatman, and the late General's Nubian servant. After the ceremony the occasion was taken to present to Lady Stewart and Lord Wolseley, Sergeants Avery and Currie, two of the men still remaining in the regiment, who helped to carry Sir Herbert Stewart to his grave.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

NEWSPAPER PIRACY.

At the Mansion House, on Aug. 3, William Walton and Frederick James Hillier attended before the Lord Mayor on remand on a charge of being in the unlawful possession of a copy of the Times newspaper. Mr. H C Richards, who appeared for the Times asked that the charge should be varied into one of stealing and receiving the copy in question. Mr. Richards proceeded to say that for some months past it had come to the knowledge of the proprietors of the *Times* that early copies had been obtained before the time of publication, and the telegraphic and other news sent to provincial and foreign papers. Hillier was in the service of the *New York Herald*, and the difference between London and New York time enabled the information in the *Times* to be cabled to America. Arrangements were made by the *Times* with certain selected agents to supply them with early copies of the paper for transmission to the country, and the paper in question could only have been abstracted either from the *Times* office or from the parcels so supplied to these agents. The defendants might not be the real criminals, but there were doubtless some people behind them. Mr. Stephenson, assistant publisher of the *Times*, said no single copies of the *Times* were sold until after five o'clock. None were sold to London agents for sale in London before that hour. He did not say that that special copy belonged to the proprietors of the *Times*, because it might have been stolen after it had been sold to one of the early agents. In cross-examination by Mr. Geoghegan, the witness said they sent the *Times* into the country by early trains. As a rule they issued the paper to certain agents before four o'clock on the understanding that they were not to be sold or parted with in London. That copy might have been stolen or surreptitiously obtained from one of them. Mr. Richards said that was the case for the prosecution. The Lord Mayor said he had not the least doubt whatever that it was his duty to discharge the prisoners.

EEL AND VIPER POISON.

In a recent number of the *Nuova Antologia*, published at Rome, Professor Masso gives the results of some experiments that he has lately made with the blood of eels and of certain marine fishes. If the conclusions drawn by the Professor from these experiments are sound, it would seem that, were an eel provided with an apparatus to inject its own blood into a wound as the serpent injects his venom when he bites, an eel in the mud would be every bit as objectionable a thing as a snake in the grass. Professor Masso, being anxious to ascertain whether the blood of those salt-water fishes that died when put into fresh water differed from the blood of those that survived the transition from salt water into fresh, compared the serum of the blood of the dogfish and of other salt-water fishes that died when placed in fresh water with the blood of eels and certain other fishes that were not hurt by the change from salt-water to fresh. Of the first-named, he found the serum of the blood clear and limpid and tasting of salt water; while of the others the serum was of a yellowish colour, with white and blue reflections like petroleum and of a burning and acrid taste. Experimenting with the latter by injecting it under the skin of rabbits, frogs, mice, and pigeons, he discovered that it was a deadly poison; its effects being similar to viper poison, inasmuch as death was caused by paralysis of the respiratory organs. Experimenting on dogs with this fish poison and with viper poison, the Professor found that, minute as was the quantity of the latter poison required to cause the death of the animal in a few minutes, it was one-third more powerful than the fish poison—that is to say, it required three times the quantity of the fish poison to produce the same effect that a certain quantity of the viper poison produced. In regard to the cure of snake-bites, Professor Masso says that the stimulants usually given are wholly useless, and that the only hope of recovery lies in tracheotomy and artificial pumping of air into the lungs.

ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL, NETLEY.

The fifty-sixth session of the Army Medical School was brought to a close on July 30, when the prizes were presented to the successful students. There have been only fourteen candidates for commissions in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service during this session, but together with them there has been a large class of surgeons of about seven or eight years' service in the Army Medical Department going through a post-graduate course of instruction. Col. Sir Owen Tudor Burne, member of the Council of India, delivered the prizes and adressed the young surgeons about to start on their service in India. Among those present were Sir Joseph Fayrer (physician to the Council of India), Sir Thomas Crawford (Director-General of the Army Medical Department), Surg-Gen. Sir Thomas Longmore, Dr. W. C. Maclean, and Mr. Borchert (secretary of the school). The proceedings began by Sir Thomas Longmore reading the usual correspondence, which set out the results of the examinations and the final award of prizes.

The following surgeons on probation in the Indian Medical Service were successful at both the London and Netley examinations. The prizes are awarded for marks gained in the special subjects taught at the Army Medical School. The final positions are determined by the marks gained in London added to those gained at Netley, and the combined numbers are as follows:—D. G. Marshall (gained the Herbert Prize of £20, the Montefiore Medal and Prize of 20 guineas, with the Parkes Memorial Bronze Medal), 6302; D. M. Moir (gained the Martin Memorial Gold Medal and the Montefiore second Prize), 6093; H. F. Whitechurch (gained the prize in pathology presented by Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I.), 5852; J. R. Roberts, 5837; J. G. Hojel, 5516; F. W. Gee, 5475; A. E. Grant, 5397; K. Prasad, 5376; P. W. O'Gorman, 5360; W. H. Gray, 5347; G. T. Mould, 5292; H. C. L. Arnim 5275; G. S. Thomson, 5252; and F. C. Pereira, 5231.

At the close of the distribution Sir O. Burne addressed the recipients, congratulating them on the success which had attended their studies, and tendering to them some useful words of advice and counsel in reference to their future career in the service. Sir Joseph Fayrer followed with a few remarks, after which Sir Thomas Crawford gave an expression of thanks to Sir O. Burne for his attendance and address, and the proceedings terminated.

HIGH COURT.—August 23.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

69-87—Winter, B and B—Gopalrao Luxumon vs the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and another—Hore, C and B—Part heard.

425-87—Tobin and R—Bai Kasi vs Bai Achrat and another—Balkrishna and D.—Part heard.

393-87—Tyabji and D—Fukroodin bin Kumroodin Khutib vs Dadoo Meya Malain and another—Ardesir, H and D.

523-87—Tyabji and D—Joosub Haji Moosa vs. Abdoola Vyad Oosman and others—Wadia and G.

513-87—Tyabji and D—Essa Haji Moosa and others—vs Mahomed Beg Mahomed and others—Payne, G and S.

535-87—Wadia and G—Ardeshir Bejonji vs Haji Hassum Haji Abdoola and others—Jefferson, B and D.

528-87—Little, S F N—A Toussaint and another vs Munji Nursey and another—Mansuklal and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

518-87—Mansuklal and D—Dharsee Ludha vs. Mulloo Rajana—Jefferson, B and D—Part heard.

89-87—Payne, G and S—C A Turner—Rahimobhoy Hubibbhoy—Mansuklal and D.—Part heard.

456-87—Mirza, H K—Travade Gowrishunker Tribhowan vs. Loower Callian Purshotum.—Hore, C and B.

461-87—H Bicknell, for pauper—Goolam Sanjia vs Sonwar Somwar and others—Chalk, W and S.

484-87—Wadia and G—Peshotum Hormusjee Dastoor vs Meherabi—Nanu and H.

68-88—Little, S F and N—Sir Mungaldas Nathubai, Kt, C S I, vs Nusserwanji Shapurjee Parekh—Macfarlane, E and H.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act IV of 1882 and in the matter of the Pachora Ginning Company, Pressing and Luckmidas Morarji—Petitioner.—Hore, C and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

For Judgment at 3 p.m.

71-88—Little, S F and N—Mithabai vs. Moolbai and another Macfarlane, E and H and In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes

[illegible]-88—Craigie L and O—Vishandas Purshotum vs. Turuthdas Showram and others—In person.

274-88—Macfarlane E and H—Jewanji Jamsetji Mistry vs. Abdoola Jewa—Mirza H K.

Undefended New Long Cause.

266-88—Payne, G and S—G G Vellant and others vs. Kussumbhai Kalliandi.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

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BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, in the bungalow lately occupied by C. Douglas, Esq., the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood substantial made household furniture of the latest designs, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate Billiard table by Thurston and Co., with balls, cues, &c., very handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, first rate oil paintings in gilt frame, very rich Persian and Brussels carpets, Madras cane matting, &c., &c. the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome, strong office shigram, in very good order.
1 powerful bay waler horse, 15 hands.
1 handsome, strong, English-built, glass-fronted, miniature brougham.
1 strong, second-hand pony cart, with a grey pony.
1 chesnut galloway, 5 years old, good trotter, believed to be sound, and a strong tonga with hood and a set of harness.
1 bay arab galloway 14 hands, rising 5, good in saddle and harness, carries a lady, very quiet, and believed to be sound.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Cathedral, and next to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, several invoices of fancy goods, consisting of Bohemian glassware, such as flower vases, hooks bottoms, scent bottles, rosewater bottles, fancy small flower vases, large and small size panorama balls, assorted glassware, inkstands, brushes, tobacco boxes, money purses, accordians, concertinas, table lamps, hardware, such as pen knives, razors, scissors, drawing slates, a large collection of fancy toys, socks, toy guns, and many other sundry articles too numerous to describe.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, August 23, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 22.

CONSOLS were still unchanged in London yesterday at 99⅜ ; and Indian Sterling Loan at 105¼. Silver had not moved from 42 1-16d. per oz. ; but Rupee Securities of each denomination were ⅛d. per cent. lower, at £67⅜ and £69⅜, respectively. In Paris, Rentes were unaltered at 105¼.

The strong feeling in the home Wheat market, already reported, was sustained yesterday, and a further material advance in prices took place. Quotations for Hard Red, to arrive by either route, come 6d. per quarter higher, and those for Clubs Nos. 1 and 2 show a rise of 9d. per quarter, to arrive. Linseed continued quiet at previous rates. Rapeseed was again strong in tone at an advance of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Brown Seed, to arrive.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet again, all round, last evening, with sales 7,000 bales for the day, including 500 Surats—exactly the same figures as Monday's. Spot prices were quite unchanged, as were also American Arrivals for September-October and December-January ; but they were 1-64d. higher for October-November, and lower to the same extent for August-September and November-December deliveries. Manchester had been firm ; but we notice that 45 in Mulls are quoted ½d. lower. Monday's message from New York reports a decline of ⅛ cent in Spot Mid.-Uplands at 10⅞ cents, while November Futures were 5 points lower, at 9·41 cents. Yesterday's telegram is not to hand as we write.

Local spinners have not resumed their purchases of the staple, and we have had a very quiet market to-day, the total purchases not aggregating above a few hundred bales of Dharwar, at Rs. 207-8 ; and Bhagulpore, at Rs. 198. Lower prices, however, have not been quoted, the position of sellers being comparatively strong, apart from the influence of the governing markets, in view of the state of supplies and stocks on the one hand, and consumption on the other. The feeling with regard to forward operations is tame, and we only hear of some "Fine" Bengal having been looked for January delivery, at Rs. 186 ; contracts for other goods and growths being quoted as before.

WHEAT.—In sympathy with the Telegraphic advices from the other side, chronicled above, this market has continued strong in tone, and active, a large business having been reported to day. We quote White Pessy 91 per cent., at Rs. 4-15 and 85 per cent. at Rs. 4-14 per cwt., and other prices unchanged for ready stuff, while for contracts in the new crop for next April-May delivery quotations are half an anna less for Pessy, and 1 to 2 annas lower for other kinds than ready rates.

SEEDS have also felt the stimulating influence from home and have been in good demand in a firm market. *Linseed* is unchanged at Rs. 6-9 to Rs. 6-12 per cwt. ; but we now quote *Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed*, at Rs. 7-15 ; *Yellow Cawnpore*, at Rs. 7-8 ; and *Red Delhi*, at Rs. 7 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	415	bales.
Wheat	16,156	cwts.
Linseed	6,310	"
Rapeseed	7,241	"
Poppyseed	1,729	"
Groundnuts	638	"

FREIGHTS are firm with a still upward tendency, and rather higher rates have been named to-day for Liverpool and some Continental Ports. We hear that the Clan Munroe (s) to arrive has been fixed for the United Kingdom or Continent at 20s. per ton, for September-October loading.

EXCHANGE again opened steady, at Monday's closing rates, and this feeling continued, although business has still been very inactive. In Calcutta, Bank Telegraphic is reported to be at 1s. 4 3-32d., and Demand 1s. 4⅛d. for ready and forward, and some ready Wire Transfer has been done here at the same rate. For forward delivery all the banks seem to wish to sell, but the enquiry is very limited. In Private Paper we hear of a fair amount being placed at 1s. 4 9-32d. for Sterling, and 1·72 for Francs, both ready and forward, and the tone at closing was firm at our quotations, says :—

	Ready.	Forward	
Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 3-32d.	1s. 4⅛d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d.	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16	1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Credits do	1s. 4 9-32d.	1s. 4 9-32d.	"
Francs	1·72	1·72.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet and weak to-day. 100⅞ was at first the cash price for Fours, 100¾ and 100⅝ being quoted for the two forward accounts, respectively, with sellers on each line. Thereafter rates continued to droop, and a further decline of 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. was established, though with little actual business passing, Fours closing for money at 100¾. The other Paper is still called 105, nominal.

SHARES have also been a quiet market to-day, and the principal fluctuations in Mill Scrip have been an advance of Rs. 10 in City of Bombay and Queen, of Rs. 15 in Swadeshi, and of Rs. 5 each in Hyderabad Deccan, and Ripon ; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Khatao Mucconji and Luckmidas Khimji. Mofussil Press shares have moved up Rs. 5. Bombay-Burma trading have advanced to Rs. 3,200 for the first issue, and to Rs. 795 for the others.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	...	..	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	...	..	...

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,065xd
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,350
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,100

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p. ct	202 / 151
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	175
Bapty Co., Ld.	525		185	Nil.	49
Bombay Land & Buildg Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	510
Bombay Saw Mills	800	1,000	1,000	...	750nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	94
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,200
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	795
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	5 p.c.	178
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	...	490
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	00	100	Rs. 10	52
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	4
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	45,000	25	25	8¼	
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	255	250	...	150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	392
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	30	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co.	800	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	...	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	155
Oriental Loan Association	6,000	20	20	8 p. c.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	40
Port Canning Co.	2,000	000	1,000	R. 9	341½xd
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	60
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c	109
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1 000	100	1 0	9 p.c.	85
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	...	...	30
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	7
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,290
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	201
Western India Flour Mills	000	125	125	nil	28
M. Mody & Co	1,000	200		p	160

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	15-3
Carolas	"	250
Mexican Dollars	"	224
Five-Franc Pieces	"	291
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	"	108-7
Gold Leaf	"	23-9
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	"	23-13
Australian Gold, 100 touch	"	23-13
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	"	23-11
Pekin	"	23-7

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	100 15-16
Four-and-a-half per cent.	105
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	109
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	Nil
Paris Municipal Loan	224
Port Trust Bonds	98

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES ; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CARTER—August 16, at Barrackpore, the wife of Surge-Major S H Carter, Medical Staff, of a daughter.
ELLIS—August 18, at St. Thomas' Mount, the wife of the Rev J R Ellis, of a daughter.
JOHNSON—August 17, at Allahabad, the wife of William Johnson, of a son.
PARSONS—August 16, at Bangalore, the wife of H G Parsons, of Beechlands, Coorg, of a son.
TOUNDORF—August 8, at Mirzapore, the wife of Mr A Toundorf, P W Inspector, N-W Railway, of a son.

DEATHS.

HARVEY—August 10, at Shelabagh, Khojak Pass, of tetanus, Lieutenant H G Harvey, R E, aged 25 years.
PALMER—August 17, at Mangalore, Edwin Mayne Corbett, son of E B Palmer, Esq., Madras Bank, aged 19 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1888.

THE Massowah incident, although it is the ostensible cause of difference between France and Italy at this moment, has been recognized all over Europe as having only a secondary place in the controversy. The apparent weakness of M. Goblet's position in regard thereto only confirms the conviction that the source of misunderstanding is much deeper and more abiding than in any difference of opinion upon a mere matter of consular jurisdiction. Signor Crispi, indeed, had so good a case in regard to this business that if that alone had been in his view when he wrote his strong and splenetic despatch of the 25th of July that now famous document would have been extravagant and inexplicable. There are only two French subjects in Massowah, and as to the one Swiss and twenty Greeks who in the absence of a Consul of their own put themselves under French consular protection, it is almost sufficient to say that the Greek Government have since admitted the validity of the taxes which the Italian administration at Massowah have imposed upon the residents of the place. The Swiss Government, so far as we know, have made no pronouncement in behalf of the one subject of the Confederation who has put himself under the shelter of the French flag. Assuming, however, that they take M. Goblet's view of the matter, the cause of quarrel is the right of the Italian authorities to subject two Frenchmen and one of "Heaven's own Swiss" to the local laws and the local fisc. The real proportions of the quarrel, assuming that both parties to it are thinking of Massowah and of Massowah alone, may therefore at once be seen. In itself, however, it is interesting enough. France claims the exemption of her subjects, and those who have put themselves under her consular protection, on the ground that the capitulations which in Egypt and in Turkey withdraw foreigners from the local jurisdiction are in force at Massowah. The town, M. Goblet contends, is part of the Turkish Empire, and the circular note from the Porte in which Turkey asserts that the Italians have gone there in violation of treaties, and that their position is illegal and invalid, is a timely though not easily sustainable confirmation of the French claims. Had the scene been Port Said, or Alexandria, or Cairo, a decree like that which General San Marzano issued would have been obviously *ultra vires*. The capitulations, though they derogate invidiously from the legitimate authority of the local Government, and will some day have to be dealt with courageously and in equity, exist, and every foreigner whose Government was a party to them has a right to take advantage of them. They free him from local taxation and from local jurisdiction, making him as privileged a person as the French nobleman of the *ancien regime*, the abrogation of whose privileges, by the way, M. Goblet and his countrymen will joyfully celebrate a few months hence. It is the settled policy of the French to cherish these privileges wherever they find them, and to make the very most of them. Some of the officers of the Bombay Government have had vivid experience of the policy of the French Foreign Office in this regard, as for example, when the British Assistant Resident at Zeila, on the Somali Coast, two years ago found his jurisdiction over a large number of the Somali tribesmen ousted by the ingenious device of the French Vice-Consul in issuing letters of protection to some hundreds of these people, and constituting them quasi-subjects of the French Republic. There the contention was that Zeila being a Turkish town the capitulations were in as full operation as in Constantinople or Cairo. There was, of course, an obvious straining of legal right in treating an Eesa or a Danikhel tribesman as though he were a trader from Marseilles or a Parisian gentleman doing the grand tour. But it was confessedly no part of the policy of the French Government, with Obock in their hands, and with trading expectations in regard to the interior, to make our position on the Somali Coast any more comfortable than they could help.

At Zeila, however, there was a legal starting point for the French consular authorities, widely though they wandered from it in pursuit of their treaty right. The town was and is Turkish, and the capitulations apply there, though that is not the same thing as saying that every negro who chose to apply for letters of protection was entitled to wrap himself in the folds of the tricolour. At Massowah the case is different. Turkey formally abandoned the place fourteen years ago to the Egyptian Government. The Egyptians, in their turn, abandoned it in 1884. Turkey, on being invited to resume occupation and administration, refused. Massowah then became, legally and administratively, a vacuum—a thing as abhorred in politics as in physics. It is easy now for the Porte to revive its claims over the place. To this doubtless France and Russia have had no difficulty in persuading it. But for a claim of sovereignty to be valid it must rest partly on prescription and partly on effective occupation. This is the question that was raised in connection with Portuguese claims on the Congo, claims which, though ancient enough, were held to be lacking in this essential element of effective occupation. The specific refusal of the Porte in 1884 to fulfil the obligations of sovereignty over Massowah may reasonably be pleaded by Signor Crispi to-day in bar of the pretensions of Turkey that the place still belongs to her. This, however, is a point of crucial importance, upon which it is not likely that the French Foreign Office is without argument or without evidence. If Massowah is still Turkish territory Signor Crispi will have to meet the contention that the capitulations still apply there, though it is evident that the Italians would not accept the capitulations as a necessary consequence of the survival of Turkish sovereignty over the place. Signor Crispi indicates what his argument would be in that event when he points out that from the old Ottoman provinces, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, over which the legal sovereignty of the Sultan is, to say the least, more assured than it is at Massowah, the capitulations have vanished. The reason is obvious. A regular Christian administration has, in Cyprus, for example, taken the place of an administration with exclusively Mussulman tribunals, and a Frenchman or an Italian would now as readily submit himself to the ordinary jurisdiction in Cyprus as to the jurisdiction of his consul in a Turkish or an Egyptian town. We know nothing of the Italian administration at Massowah, but it is sufficient to recognize that M. Goblet has taken no exception to it on any other than technical grounds. Signor Crispi therefore seems to have warrant for describing it as "a regular administration, presenting all the desirable guarantees of order and impartiality." If that is so, the practical grounds for claiming exemption from the local jurisdiction disappear. The sole *raison d'etre* of the capitulations, wherever they have been introduced, is that the local tribunals being corrupt and partial, and the exponents of a law opposed to the genius of European jurisprudence, were unfit to exercise jurisdiction over Europeans. If M. Goblet could allege that, or anything half as bad, against the Italian Courts at Massowah, the practical grounds for his intervention would be intelligible. But for anything that is pleaded in the French notes a Frenchman or a Greek or a Swiss would be as sure of getting justice at Massowah as at Milan.

Such, we say, is the practical aspect of the case. But the French Government take their stand upon a principle and upon a claim of legal right, and it is evident from the brief summaries of M. Goblet's notes that the telegraph has brought us that the Quai D'Orsay has an answer to Signor Crispi. M. Goblet's contention seems to be that until the Italian Note of the 25th July reached him no notification of the Italian occupation of Massowah had been made to the French Government. Such notification, the contention is, was necessary under the regulations agreed to by the Berlin Conference of 1885, which came to the decision that any Power undertaking a sovereignty or protection should notify the fact to the other Powers. The Italians might plead, if they chose, that they occupied Massowah shortly before this decision was arrived at, and that there was nothing in the protocol which gave it a retroactive effect. But Signor Crispi is not in need of that rejoinder, unless indeed the direct conflict of evidence between the two Governments on a simple question of fact make it necessary. He asserts that the occupation was formally brought to the notice of the French Foreign Office before a month had passed, and that if ever an occupation had been effective and carried out in accordance with the decision of the Conference it was that of Massowah. M. Goblet, as we have seen, denies that it had been notified except in the circular of last month. We make no attempt to decide between the two versions of the case. They illustrate the intensity of the quarrel between the two Governments, and point to the existence of causes of controversy lying deeper than the question whether the sovereignty over Massowah had lapsed, or whether it is the Sultan's still. Meantime the wonder is that Signor Crispi has not made more use than he has of a point which might be tellingly used against M. Goblet the next time the declarations of the Berlin Conference are appealed to. "Foreigners shall enjoy without distinction the same rights and treatment as subjects of the State exercising sovereign rights." Such is one of the decisions which the Conference recorded for the guidance of Powers taking part henceforth in African polity, a decision that would be obviously little favourable to "such claims" as M. Goblet has put forward if the hypothesis of the validity of the capitulations were to disappear.

THE European inhabitants of Lanowli have memorialised the Bombay Government in regard to a grievance which is not the less real because it has a ludicrous side. Lanowli, as every one knows, is a large railway station at the top of the Bhore Ghat, where there are extensive locomotive and carriage works. This being the centre for the working of the Ghat traffic and also the head-quarters of the officials engaged on the first section of the Deccan system of the line, a community of Europeans and Eurasians, numbering some five hundred souls, is congregated there. A large native population, for the most part connected with the railway works, is also located at Lanowli. It so happens that there is a large and increasing amount of litigation affecting both Europeans and natives in the station, and it is strange to find that the litigious spirit is stimulated by the fact that there is no Court, Criminal or Civil, in or near Lanowli. The nearest local Courts, those of the Subordinate Judge and the Mamlatdar, are at a place called Wurdgaon, sixteen miles eastward towards Poona. Any resident at Lanowli who is summoned to either of the Courts finds himself in a position of considerable difficulty. There is no accommodation at Wurdgaon for Europeans except a dak bungalow, the use of which can only be obtained by application to a distant authority, and it may not be available for days when applied for. Even at the best the accommodation is of the smallest, and quite insufficient to accommodate parties and their witnesses when summoned to appear in answer to any plaint. Now the trains in the fair weather leave Lanowli at four o'clock in the morning, arriving at Wurdgaon nearly five hours before the opening of the Court. There is no place where anyone can wait through the interval except in the open air. In the rains the train only arrives two hours after the Court has commenced to hear cases, and the parties to them may have judgment passed or given against them in their absence. The only way to avoid this danger is to pass the previous night at Wurdgaon, in the station, which is a mere roadside shed. When ladies are summoned either as defendants or witnesses this arrangement is open to insuperable objections. The domestics of Lanowli understand the situation perfectly, and are the masters of their employers. Quite recently a dhobie who was engaged to do the family washing took away the clothes, and after keeping them for a month brought them back unwashed, and threw them at the Mem Saheb's feet, peremptorily demanding his month's wages. As this impudent demand was resisted, he took out a summons against the head of the family, knowing well that to save the trouble and inconvenience of bringing the Mem Saheb to pass a monsoon night in an open railway shed at Wurdgaon the black mail would be paid. The servants in every household come and go as they please ; if they absent themselves they still claim their wages, and enforce their claim by a summons to Wurdgaon. If they get a "bad name" it makes no difference, for when the cold season comes the Bombay visitors to Lanowli will give them employment and a good character for a month's service. Servants are not the only people who profit by the threat of legal process. The European inhabitants find that on the most frivolous pretexts they are compelled to seek legal assistance from Bombay, which can only be obtained with great difficulty, owing to the peculiar arrangements at Wurdgaon. The Government is therefore petitioned to direct that Civil and Criminal Courts should be held at Lanowli at stated intervals for the trial of local cases. At Igatpura, which is the Thull Ghaut analogue of Lanowli at the Bhore, there are permanent Courts. [illegible] there is scarcely any population, and [illegible] of the Courts there is quite a supe[illegible] naughtiness.

IT is satisfactory to know that the ma[illegible] civilization has reduced th[illegible] snake-bite in Bombay t[illegible] mere fraction of what prevails in other [illegible] of the Presidency. In the last Sanitary Report of Dr. Hewlett—that for 1887 now issued—it is stated that of 1,164 deaths from this vexatious cause only three, the minimum occurred in this city, while the average of the last five years was only four. As compared with 150 deaths from snake poison in Hyderabad (Sind) or the 129 in Thana, Kaira with its 86, Ahmedabad with only one less, Shikar with 83, and Karachi with 81, the three of Bombay are reassuring. It is instructive to note that the danger from snake-bite increases greatly during the rainy season, while it is much diminished in the cold weather. In February during the last five years the number of deaths ranged from 13 to a maximum of 39. In April the numbers have doubled, and by May they have again doubled, reaching a mean of 219 in August. In September the number of victims falls to an average of 206, and in December it has fallen to 45. It is to be wished that the Bombay Natural History Society would follow up in this country the interesting experiments of the Italian *savant*, M. Masso, who seems to have established the fact that the blood of the salt water eels is possessed of the poisonous properties of the venom of snakes, and that they only need fangs to be equally dangerous to life. The blood of the sea-eels experimented with killed in the same way as the venom of snakes—by paralysing the respiratory organs of the animals poisoned, about three times the quantity of blood being required as compared to that of the injected venom. It is as well to note that the learned Italian holds that all medicaments are useless in the case of poisoning of this species ; the only chance of safety lies in tracheotomy and the artificial pumping of air into the lungs. With upwards of a thousand victims to practise upon in this presidency yearly, experiments on a large scale might be carried out to test the utility of this proposed method of saving human life.

THE Governor-General in Council has been pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. D. H. Glade as acting Consul for Germany at Bombay.

LORD LANSDOWNE has just sold three of his finest pictures—his noble Cuyp, and his two Rembrandts, the "Portrait of the Artist, holding his Palette," and the "Portrait of a Lady." Sir Edward Guinness is the purchaser, through Messrs. Agnew, and rumour talks of the astonishing price of £50,000 or thereabouts, as having been paid for the three pictures.

MR. PETER LAURANCE, who was lately an out-student of the Grant Medical College here, and who went home at the end of January of this year for medical study in Glasgow, gained the Hunter medal and a first-class certificate at the last Summer Sessions in July of the Glasgow University. He is the son of Honorary Surgeon Ignatius Laurance of Ahmednagar.

TELEGRAPHIC advices from China received on Tuesday report about 8,000 bales of Indian yarn as sold during the preceding fortnight, exchange from Hongkong on Bombay being quoted at Rs. 224 per 100 dollars, and that from Shanghai at Rs. 309 per 100 taels. Prices in China are about two dollars per bale lower than those ruling in Bombay, speculation only having kept them up here.

A DARJEELING correspondent telegraphs that the trains conveying the reinforcements for Sikkim, broke down on their way thither, with the result that only half the Goorkha detachment arrived at Ghoom. The break down appears to have occurred at a distance from any shelter, and the unfortunate troops had to endure a deluge of rain all night.

THE *Deccan Herald* says :—We understand that Mr. H. T. Ommanney, Inspector-General of Police, yesterday, applied for and obtained a summons against Mr. W. Spiers on a charge of using insulting language towards him, calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, with reference to the Crawford case.

RUMOURS have been rife for weeks past in Kabul of the revolt brewing in Afghan Turkistan. The story is that the Amir summoned Ishak to Kabul, but the latter declined to come, and secretly warned his adherents to remove their families from the capital. Then followed his revolt and the sending of troops under a trusted emissary, Sharbat Khan, to Maimana. The Wali of that place seems to have joined the movement, but the troops deposed him and appealed to the Governor of Herat for assistance. Saad-ud-din promptly sent Rustum Ali, brother of Feramoz Khan, the Commander-in-Chief at Herat, to Maimana, and as this man is a fine soldierly young fellow he may check the revolt. It will require serious defection among the Afghan troops in Herat and Afghan-Turkistan, remarks a contemporary, to shake the Amir's power seriously north of the Hindu Kush.

THE Lahore paper hears that the Chaplain at Rawlpindi has represented to the Commander-in-Chief that much harm has been done by the mode adopted of treating cholera-patients among the European soldiers. Whenever a man has been seized with cholera he has been segregated from his comrades, and handed over for treatment to natives which has depressed the spirit of the sick men and created a panic among the rest. Half the deaths are said to have been due to fright. We do not know how far these statements are correct, but Sir Frederick Roberts promptly telegraphed to the effect that more common-sense measures should be adopted.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says :—The pressure arising from the fall in the value of the rupee having become so great, Lord Cross has, a London correspondent reports, resolved on the most radical reductions in the home charges and the expenditure in connection with the India Office. A strong committee is now sitting on the subject, and the financial reforms which it will submit to the Secretary of State are to be carried into effect before the end of the present year. It is considered that great saving may be brought about in the stores department, and it is possible that there will be a reduction of the India Council, which consists of fifteen members, besides the Secretary of State and the Under-Secretary.

A NOTED dacoit and murderer was hanged at Kendat on the 1st instant. The Upper Chindwin is reported quiet, and another dacoit, who is said to have come in to surrender himself, was killed by villagers last week. He also was a noted character who, for the last nine months, has been the terror of the inhabitants. He was noted for his cruelties to all those poor villagers who came in his power, whom he always tortured to get information out of them. It is not surprising that when such a character got into their hands he was quickly despatched ; probably by some of those whose relatives and friends he had tortured or killed.

MR. BLUNT, who addresses the *Times* on the subject of the Soudan, deprecates Cardinal Lavigerie's crusade. He is suspicious of new influences at work to bring about a fresh Soudan expedition, and instances the prior cases of General Gordon, Emin Pasha, and Mr. Stanley, all of whom, he regards as the tools of the interested circle who are ever eager to extend the circle of English responsibilities. Mr. W. Blunt is no doubt an excellent authority ; but it is a little odd to hear that the despatch of Gordon "was a last desperate attempt of the Whig section of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet to force his hands and bring about the permanent occupation of the Nile Valley." Mr. Blunt makes a better point when he says it is absurd to talk of the English and French Governments converting any one ; and he sharply asserts that with France in the East Christianity is the familiar cloak of aggression, that behind Emin Pasha are the Egyptian bondholders, and behind the Anti-Slave Society are gunpowder, disease, and alcohol.

TELEGRAMS.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 22.

At the meeting of the Supreme Council to-day the Hon. Mr. Scoble, in moving for leave to amend the Indian Succession Act, Probate and Administration Act, and Court Fees Act, said that the principal amendment proposed was to confer on an executor or administrator an absolute power of disposal over moveable property, but as regards immoveable property, subjecting an executor, ordinarily, to such restrictions, if any, as are imposed on him by the will appointing him, and an administrator to restrictions similar to those imposed on a guardian by Acts 40 of 1858 and 20 of 1864. It was also proposed to confer on persons who had taken out letters of administration the unrestricted powers prospectively and retrospectively, which, under the Hindu Wills Act, used to be conferred. Several minor amendments were also proposed.

The Hon. Mr. Westland introduced a Bill to facilitate the collection of debts on successions and to afford protection to parties paying debts to representatives of deceased persons. After giving the history of the Bill since 1881, the hon. gentleman said that the voluntary principles of the Bill had been adhered to, but the proposal to include the whole of the debts of estates, and not only those which were not amicably paid, had been rejected, and also the proposal to attach a penalty to non-submission of accounts and to give rewards to informers. The Bill, he added, was not a fiscal Bill, but would no doubt have the effect of increasing the revenue by preventing evasion of duty.

The Hon. Mr. Scoble also introduced a Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Presidency Small Cause Court Act of 1882. The object of the Bill, he said, was to make it clear what chapters of the amended code applied to Presidency and Provincial Small Cause Courts, and to regulate the course of appeals.

FANCY FAIR AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 22.

The Fancy Fair in aid of the Poona Diocesan School Endowment Fund was opened to-day, and was very well attended by purchasers and spectators, the large durbar hall lined with stalls displaying all manner of useful and ornamental things. The four corner stalls, namely, those presided over by Mrs. Pottinger, Mrs. Cane, Mrs. Mackenzie, and Mesdames Purlan, Stewart and Lindsay, were very attractive. There were also a weighing machine, punching and lung power tests. In an ante-room Esmeralda told the fortunes of those anxious to have a peep into the future. The refreshment-room and *café chantante* were in the picture gallery at the south end, where lady waitresses, daintily attired in white with pink and blue bows, attended on the people. Twenty-four sowars of the 3rd Light Cavalry gave an amusing entertainment in an arena, entitled "Shivaji's Tournament." The men were divided in two parties, dressed in red and blue strange costumes, armed with sandbags and swords. The first attacked object was to strike off the badges worn on the caps and afterwards wrestling on horseback. Those in blue won both the events. Later on the musical ride by the 3rd Light Cavalry was very well performed. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught were both present, also Lady Reay, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and several native chiefs. The fair continues to-morrow.

THE HANMANTRAO CASE.

The Hanmantrao case has been postponed from Wednesday to Thursday, the 30th inst., owing to the Hindu holiday Gokal Ashtami.

OMMANEY *VS.* SPIERS.

The case of Ommaney *vs.* Spiers has been withdrawn, the latter apologising for the expressions used.

ALLAHABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 22.

It is all arranged now that Lord Colin Campbell comes out to join the Bombay local Bar.

The Bombay Government have made a formal application to the Government of India to nominate three Commissioners to investigate the charges against Mr. Crawford. The whole of the papers in connection with the case are thus likely to be passed in review at head-quarters before any further steps are taken.

The Government of India are about to develop a scheme for providing employment for native soldiers who may pass into the reserve.

Colonel S. Leigh Hunt, Superintendent of Family Payments and Pensions, Madras, has been placed on special duty at Simla in connection with the scheme.

Major Mellis left Simla on Tuesday for Jummoo, where he will consult the Maharaja of Kashmir personally on the question of utilising the State troops in the scheme of Imperial defence.

The *Pioneer* says that the Duke of Connaught may possibly succeed to the Aldershot Command and suggests that the selection of his successor will be between General Hume and General Dillon.

THE CALCUTTA BURGLAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 22.

John Pierce Healey, *alias* J. Merton, who was committed to the Sessions for lurking, house trespass, theft, and receiving stolen property, pleaded guilty this morning, and was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, AUG 21.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Clyde, with the English mails of the 10th inst., left here for Bombay, at 11 a.m., to-day.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Assam, with Indian mails of 14th inst., arrived here, at 5 a.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackintosh arrived here this morning.

LISBON, AUG. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, AUG. 21.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived here to-day.

COLOMBO, AUG. 22.

Mail steamer Thibet from China arrived.
Mail steamer Venetia from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99¾
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅛
4½ per cent. do.	69½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105½
Bar Silver	42 1-16

AUG. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings	£5-0
8¼ „ „	£6-0
40s „ Mule Twist	£0-8½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 3⅞d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99⅜
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅜
4½ per cent. „	69⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105½
Bar Silver	42 1-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 22.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Mails for the Persian Gulf (except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat) close at Kurrachee at 9-20 a.m., to-day.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, AUG. 21.

10 p.m.	79·6

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 22.

6 a.m.	79·0
10 a.m.	81·2
2 p.m.	81·9
4 p.m.	81·4

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 22.—The depression which was advancing across Cutch yesterday is fast filling up, and is now of little importance. It has given strong winds in Kathiawar, Cutch, and Sind during the past day, and moderate rain in South Sind, Guzerat, and West Rajputana. Kurrachee and Hyderabad each report one inch and Mooltan six-tenths. The depression advancing northwards in Bengal has apparently filled up, but a second and subsidiary depression has formed rapidly in South-West Bengal, the centre of which being between Saugor Island and Calcutta. It has already given heavy rain in Orissa. Saugor Island reports five inches, Cuttack three, False Point and Gopalpore, two. Ordinary monsoon weather with moderate temperature, high humidity, and local showers obtain in other districts, except Southern India and the Deccan, where the weather is fine and almost rainless.

THE outbreak of cholera at Murree and Rawal Pindi, remarks a contemporary, has been freely attributed to the presence of Ayub Khan and his followers in these two stations. Careful inquiry, however, it adds, goes to prove that the Afghan colony had no more to do with the epidemic than any other section of the community. As regards Murree the track of the disease is identical with that taken by the epidemic of 1879. It appeared first among the Kashmiri coolies, coming in from districts which had been infected for months; then spread to the depôt and afterwards to the quarter where Ayub and his household chanced to be living. The exaggerated statements about the mortality among the Afghans have already been contradicted: there were a certain number of deaths, it is true, but as the greatest attention had from the first been paid to sanitary matters, the mortality was not unduly great. As to the outbreak in Rawal Pindi itself the Afghans who left Murree cannot be held responsible for it, inasmuch as since their arrival from the hills they have been living in the city, where the disease has not appeared. The insanitary state of Murree and the want of a good water-supply, coupled with the presence of infected Kashmiri coolies, are sufficient to account for the original outbreak; while the absence of all quarantine arrangements, when residents in Murree fled in panic to Rawal Pindi made its re-appearance in the latter station, a matter of certainty.

THE London School Board seems, says the *St. James's Gazette*, to have got over the "charges of corruption" question very comfortably. The Board appointed itself a committee to investigate the charges; the committee reported to the Board that the charges had no foundation; the Board then agreed to the report of the committee, gave it an indemnity for the expenses of the inquiry, and discharged the reference; and there the matter ends. Thus also would the Metropolitan Board of Works have done if it had been wise.

A CORRESPONDENT at Helsingford writes to a contemporary:—The following singular case is troubling the heads of the Finnish lawyers at present: A man died a week or two ago in Pielisjarvi, in the interior of the country, who was said to have led a bad and ungodly life. He had always been known to be well off; but nobody knew how he had gained his possessions. There were many strange stories afloat, but one which was more credited than all the rest was to the effect that Huolarinen, as was his name, had in his early days been on an intimate footing with "Wihtahansu" (the "evil one"), with whom he had had several transactions of a commercial character. When Hoularinen's will was opened, it was found that he had bequeathed all his landed property and possessions to the Devil. The family naturally protest against the will, and the question now arises how this ticklish matter is to be settled. Everybody seems anxious not to offend any of the parties concerned. There can be no doubt that the Devil is thus a landowner, by legal right in Finland.

MUCH irritation is felt in Court circles at Berlin, says *Truth*, in consequence of the manner in which the Special Envoy who was sent to London to formally announce the accession of the Emperor William was treated by the English Court, and the affair has created a diplomatic scandal. General von Winterfeldt, on arriving in London, sent his aide-de-camp, Captain von Jacobi, to the Foreign Office, to ascertain when and where he was to have an audience of the Queen, and, to his utter amazement, he received a message desiring that he would go to Windsor in civil costume. It is needless to point out that the command was not only extraordinary and unprecedented, but considering the military rank of the Special Envoy, it was a marked slight to him. Of course the General, being naturally unprepared for such an exhibition of the Queen's eccentricities, had not deemed it necessary to provide himself with a civil uniform, and both he and Captain von Jacobi were obliged to procure the attire from a London tailor. When the audience was at last granted, the Queen received the Envoy very ungraciously, spoke ten words to him and eight to Captain von Jacobi, and then dismissed them. The Envoys who were sent to the other European Courts were decorated in every case by the Sovereigns to whom they were respectively despatched, but General von Winterfeldt got neither an Order nor any other souvenir of his mission, nor was he properly entertained, as were the Envoys to Rome, St. Petersburg, Vienna, the Hague, and all the other Courts; though this deplorable lack of hospitality would not surprise him.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Town Council was held yesterday, when the following members were present:—Colonel Merewether (who was asked to occupy the chair in the absence of Mr. Dosabhoy Framji), Dr. Waters, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Messrs. R. M. Sayani, M. N. Banaji, R. N. Khote, Javerilal Umiashankar, and Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy.

THE LEAKING RESERVOIRS.

The correspondence relating to the leakage of the Malabar Hill and the Bhandarwada reservoirs was submitted to the Council yesterday. Much of it has already been published. The following is the third letter written by Major H. O. Selley on the Bhandarwada reservoir:—

To the Secretary to the Town Council.

Sir,—I desire to add a few words about Bhandarwada *a propos* of the Municipal Commissioner's letter, No. 7979, dated 7th August, 1888. Certainly, I think the executive responsible for recommending bad designs and the framing of estimates, and recommending the acceptance of a contract at rates at which sound work could not be done.

2. As to the contractor's responsibility that was, as I said before, limited by the terms of the contract which, I have no doubt, made the engineers judges of whether the work was satisfactorily done. As a point of mere morals, it may be said that a contractor should not put in bad work whether supervised or not as a matter of practice, he especially in India, generally will, if he be not carefully watched.

3. As to the supervising Staff, on this subject, as my colleagues of the Council are aware, I have, as yet, expressed no opinion, feeling that the best plan will be for the Council to appoint a small sub-committee to draw up a report on the whole subject. Still my opinion so far is that it is simple nonsense to talk of the weakness of the staff having in this case been the cause of the evil. I believe four subordinates were exclusively employed on this work, and considering its small area, they should have been ample, if they were men of the right stamp. Besides this the results of a staff numerically too weak would have been that bad work would *not* have been noticed, whereas, from the Municipal Commissioner's first letter and the papers that came with it, it is abundantly evident that the fault was not that bad work escaped detection, but that efficient means were not used to put a stop to it. Letters and threats took the place of action. There seems to me to be no particular point in arguing about what happened in 1879. If the staff either for Bhandarwada or any other works was so weak, or so ill-paid, that, in the opinion of the executive, it caused serious risk of failure, the Municipal Commissioner should never have ceased, again and again, to represent the fact. Since 1879 there have been three fresh Corporations, three fresh Town Council's, and some four different gentlemen have acted as Municipal Commissioner. How many times, in that interval, has the Town Council or the Corporation been warned that the existing Engineering staff is so weak as to be productive of the serious failure of important works? Certainly, since I have been a member of the Corporation, not a word has been said in this sense, and the pressure has not, I presume, been getting sensibly less. Nor do the papers circulated to me show that, whilst Bhandarwada was in progress, the Municipal Commissioner made any representations to the Town Council about the strength of the supervising staff, and the present Municipal Commissioner's first letter does not say one single syllable about the weakness of the supervising staff having been a cause of this failure. Whether the subordinates employed were the right type of men is, of course, another question.

4. I trust that the Council will see that the facts of the case are placed fully before the Corporation. I am particularly anxious that the engineers should have every opportunity of stating their case, for I am not unaware of the very unfair position they are sometimes placed in (the matter of "Road Repairs" is, I believe, an instance), by the fact that their urgent representations never come to the Town Council at all.

In conclusion, I need hardly say that I do not, for a moment, accept the doctrine that any governing body is bound to grant just such staff as its executive may demand; nor do I think the Council or the Corporation will admit it either.—I am, &c.,

Aug. 13. H. O. SELBY.

The latest communication on the subject was from Messrs. Ellapa Balaram, the contractors who constructed the Bhandarwada reservoir, asking the Council to postpone for two weeks the discussion on the question of the leakage, as they proposed to lay before them certain facts connected with the building of that work which would throw more light on the question.

Dr. Waters observed that the contractors might justify themselves by the certificate they must have received from the engineers stating that the work was good.

At the suggestion of the chairman, the Council first proceeded with the question of the leakage of the Malabar Hill reservior. It will be remembered that the Commissioner has recommended a total outlay of Rs. 2,59,000, on the repairs and improvements suggested for the work.

Dr. Waters did not think the Council ought to discuss the financial part of the question before they discussed the causes which had led to the proposed outlay of expenditure. He had thought before that the tank did not leak, but was afterwards surprised to find that it did leak.

The Acting Commissioner: One per cent.

Dr. Waters: Yes. But I say the Municipal Commissioner himself had been kept in the dark at first.

The Chairman: If you say he had been kept in the dark, it would imply that some one had deliberately done so.

Dr. Waters said no, he would qualify his statement by saying that everybody was in ignorance till the last moment. He added that he would not object to expenditure on works which were absolutely necessary, such as laying down the sludge pipe.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee thought that the Council ought for the present to consider such items only in the Commissioner's letter which were immediately connected with the leakage. As for the other recommendations relating to the improvement of the reservoir, the proper time for their consideration would be budget time, when they might be discussed on their merits as new works.

The Chairman did not think Dr. Cowasji would, of all persons, like to wait till budget time before they took steps for the removal of two or three feet of mud from the filter beds by means of the sludge pipe. The Chairman thought the Council should recommend the Corporation to extend the filter beds and lay down nine inch of concrete in the settling basin, the total cost aggregating Rs. 2,35,000.

Dr. Waters urged that the Council should first discuss Mr. Tomlinson's report on the subject generally.

Mr Banaji suggested the appointment of a small committee, which would carefully go over the voluminous correspondence which had taken place on the subject, and submit a report to the Council. So far the Council had received nothing but the official view of the matter, which would be considered by the committee from an independent point of view. The Council would then be in a position to come to a prompt and decisive conclusion on the whole question.

The Chairman was decidedly against referring the matter to a committee. It would only delay a matter which had already been delayed so long, and would be simply adding to the mass of the papers. The Council were in a position to decide upon the question by the light of the very full information which was already in their possession.

Mr. Sayani agreed with Mr. Banaji's suggestion to refer the matter to a committee. The speaker reminded the Council that a committee had been appointed on the Malabar Hill reservoir on the 7th May, who had stated in their report that, in the event of the walls showing signs of leakage, it would be necessary to report further on the subject. Now, he thought it would be conceded by every one that the walls not only "showed signs of leakage," but they did actually leak, and consequently the most regular course would be for the Council to send back the whole matter to the same committee, in order to enable them to report further on it, in accordance with the terms of their report.

The Chairman said that the matter had better be got rid of at once.

Mr. Sayani did not see why they should get rid of a subject at once, if they could not do so in a satisfactory manner. It was their duty to take only such steps as they thought proper, and see that they spent the least possible amount consistently with efficiency.

Mr. Javerilal cordially approved of the course suggested by Mr. Sayani, saying that after the Council had received the report of the committee, which included members who possessed special knowledge, they would be in a far better position than at present to arrive at a sound and satisfactory decision.

Dr. Cowasji also agreed with Mr. Sayani.

The Chairman said that the proposed course would involve delay which would preclude them from carrying out the work this monsoon.

Mr. Banaji: We can afford to wait for two or three months. Delay is inherent to all sorts of constitutional government, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman remarked that they might as well refer the matter to the new Town Council which would be formed next year. (A laugh.)

Mr. Sayani said that so long as he was on the board he would do his duty. It would be a crime to vote for any work like the one which related to the water-supply of the city, unless they were perfectly satisfied that it was a good measure. It would be a folly to vote on such an important matter, when they did not know what they were going to vote upon.

The Chairman repeated his opinion that the Town Council were perfectly able to deal with the matter themselves, and that they would deal with it more satisfactorily than any committee.

Mr. Banaji then proposed that the whole question of the leakage of the Malabar Hill reservoir, as set forth in the various papers which up to date had been placed before the Council, be referred for favour of report to the sub-committee of the Council appointed on the 7th May last, consisting of Colonel Merewether, Sir Henry Morland, and Dr. Waters, with the addition of Major Selby.

Mr. Sayani having seconded the proposition, it was carried, the Chairman alone voting against it.

On the motion of Dr. Waters, seconded by Mr. Javerilal, it was also resolved to refer to the same committee the question of the leakage of the Bhandarwada reservoir, together with the proposed extension of the Vehar filters.

PALM TREES ALONG QUEEN'S ROAD.

The meeting had before it a proposal of Dr. Waters that such palm trees, as may be deemed most suitable for the purpose, may be planted on the seaward side of the Queen's Road, in lieu of the deformed trees which now border that thoroughfare. It was agreed to refer the proposal to the Acting Commissioner for report.

THE PROPOSED ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

In view of the opinion expressed by the solicitors to the Municipality on the subject of the proposed transfer of the zoological collection in the Victoria Gardens to the Natural History Society, the Council resolved to defer the question till the new Act came into force, as under the existing Act they could not make any contribution to the Society.

The Council adjourned at the usual hour till Tuesday next, Wednesday being a Hindu holiday.

THE DISPUTES IN THE HALAI MEMON COMMUNITY.

AT the High Court yesterday, an application was made to the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas and the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood for a transfer of the case of Imperatrix *vs.* Abba Hubib from the court of Mr. Hamilton, the Third Presidency Magistrate, to the court of Mr. Crawley-Boevey, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Kirkpatrick, with Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Dyabhai, appeared for the applicant; and Mr. Jardine, with the Hon. Mr. Telang and Mr. R. D. Setna, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the party against whom a summons had been issued by the applicant on a charge of assault.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said he made his application under section 526 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and he produced an affidavit of his client, setting forth the circumstances which have already been reported in connection with previous proceedings in the case. The learned counsel said he relied very strongly upon the report sent by Mr. Hamilton in answer to the court's notice, remarking that, on perusing that report, their lordships would see sufficient cause for a transfer of the case. In that report Mr. Hamilton stated that, in his opinion, the charge of assault against the applicant was clearly proved; and this he said although only witnesses for the complainant and police witnesses were called, and the defendant was given no opportunity whatever of calling witnesses on his behalf. Mr. Hamilton proceeded to say that it was evident that the defendant was "a lawless character," so that Mr. Kirkpatrick said, the magistrate had made up his mind against the applicant. It was not possible, the learned counsel thought, that Mr. Hamilton could come with an unprejudiced mind to a re-trial of this case, for even judges were not exempt from the infirmities of human nature. He had committed himself to an opinion that the applicant was guilty, and he would naturally try to show that his former decision was not wrong. The applicant came to this court with an application for a re-trial, complaining that he has not had a fair trial; and on that ground this court quashed the conviction and ordered a new trial. Then the applicant came to this court and asked that he should not be sent back before a magistrate who did not give him a fair trial on the previous occasion. There was a personal feeling infused into the case, and the applicant said he could not expect a fair trial at the hands of the same magistrate. On being held to bail, the first use the applicant made of his liberty was that he went before the magistrate and laid an information against the party on whose complaint he had been convicted. They went in the first instance to Mr. Hamilton, and afterwards to Mr. Crawley-Boevey, who agreed to grant a summons to the applicant.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai: You want to go before a magistrate, before whom you have a summons case, and who knows nothing of the preceding case?

Mr. Kirkpatrick, answering in the affirmative, proceeded to say that Mr. Jardine afterwards applied to have the two cases heard before Mr. Hamilton. Mr. Crawley-Boevey appointed a day to hear the counsel argue the matter; and he finally determined that he could not hear the case without the wish of Mr. Hamilton. It came to this that Mr. Hamilton, who decided the previous case against the applicant and showed a personal feeling, objected to have the case taken out of his hands. This appeared to the learned counsel a strange wish, for if he was in the magistrate's position, he should certainly wish to get out of the trouble by making over the case to another magistrate. They had precisely the same incidents and the same evidence, and there would obviously be great advantage in hearing the two cases together. Anyhow, the learned counsel would claim the right to have his client's case tried before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, and he had no wish certainly to go to Mr. Hamilton, before whom he has had an unfair trial. But there was another incident which made his client more than ever unwilling to go before Mr. Hamilton. After his conviction had been quashed by the High Court, the bails should have been at once discharged. The applicant went before Mr. Hamilton and asked for a refund of the money and the discharge of the sureties, but the magistrate actually refused to discharge the bails. He said "if you get the bails discharged, I will at once issue a warrant for the arrest of the defendant." That was sufficient, said the learned counsel, to show a bias on the part of the magistrate against his client. A summons having already been issued, and the day for the trial not having arrived, there was no occasion whatever for the threat to issue a warrant.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai: Mr. Jardine, subject to anything you may have to say, we think that, in the interests of justice, the case should go before another magistrate.

Mr. Jardine, in opposing the application for a transfer, referred at some length to the previous proceedings. What really took place before Mr. Crawley-Boevey was that, when he and his learned friend had been heard, the magistrate decided that he saw no reason for a transfer of the case from Mr. Hamilton's Court to his, and he suggested that both cases should be tried before Mr. Hamilton. His learned friend had based his present application on the same grounds, and no new grounds had been shown for a transfer. On looking into the matter properly it appeared that Mr. Kirkpatrick's client had an *animus* against Mr. Hamilton, who had shown no personal feeling whatever. If the cases were heard before Mr. Hamilton, the former witnesses need not be examined again, and the witnesses for the defence only would have to be called, thus saving the time of the court.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said there was no record of the evidence his learned friend referred to, and the whole of the evidence would have to be gone into before the one magistrate or the other. Mr. Jardine's client could in no way be prejudiced before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, who had formed no opinion in the matter.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, in disposing of the application, said: We are of opinion that the applicant has not succeeded in making out any case under section 526, clause (*a*). We are not satisfied that Mr. Hamilton has shown any personal *animus* in the case, or that a fair and impartial enquiry or trial could not be held in his court. If no other magistrate were available, we should not feel disposed to transfer the case from Mr. Hamilton's court; but we find another magistrate is available on the spot, and we also find that he (Mr. Hamilton) has expressed some sort of opinion on the case; and we think it expedient, for the ends of justice, that the case should be re-tried by a magistrate who has not formed any opinion whatever in the matter. Under section 526 clause (*e*) of the Criminal Procedure Code, we order that the re-trial do take place before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, especially as another case connected with this matter is pending before him.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

A "THEATRICAL CONTRACTOR" IN THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

AT a sitting of the Insolvency Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley gave judgment in the matter of the insolvency of Govindjee Lalljee, who described himself as a contractor of the Mahomedan Theatrical Company. Mr. Dhairyavan appeared for the insolvent; and Mr. Mankar appeared for Pestonjee Dinshaw, some years ago a solicitor of the High Court who had been struck off the rolls, who was entered as a creditor to the extent of Rs. 4,500.

His lordship said this was the man's third insolvency. His first petition was filed in February, 1883, but in August of the same year it was withdrawn. The second petition was dismissed on the 11th August, 1886. In November of the same year, the present petition was filed. The debts, according to the schedule, amounted to Rs. 14,252-8-10 divided among thirty-six creditors. The good assets were entered at Rs. 10,000; but although the petition had been filed for over a year and a half, nothing had yet been realised. The insolvent's discharge was opposed, by Pestonjee Dinshaw for Rs. 4,500, which amount, the insolvent stated, was due on a promissory note, but averred that the amount received by him from the creditor was only Rs. 400, for which the creditor bought up a number of bonds from Marwarees. The case came on for hearing on the 27th June last, and was opposed by Pestonjee Dinshaw on ten grounds. His lordship proposed to deal with only eight of them. The schedule dealt with a period commencing in August, 1883, and ending in November, 1886. The insolvent stated that he started in business with a capital of Rs. 1,500, the proceeds of a sale of his wife's ornaments. His lordship had doubts as to the genuineness of this item. It was a common practice among insolvents to put down a sum of money as capital, which was not capital in the strict sense of the word. The next item was Rs. 14,252, the aggregate amount of debts from which the insolvent deducted Rs. 10,000 as the amount of money debts, for which he had received no consideration, and it was evident that, in misstating the amount by several thousands, the schedule was wrong. In 1884, the insolvent was pressed by one of his creditors, and he was by that creditor introduced to Pestonjee Dinshaw. The insolvent said that he got from Pestonjee Dinshaw Rs. 300 or Rs. 400; but it was clear that he signed a promissory note for Rs. 4,500, for on the same day he wrote to the creditor, referring to the Rs. 4,000 which he said he had received. Under section 18 of the Negotiable Instruments' Act, the court was bound to assume that consideration was received unless the contrary were established. While the insolvent was in the witness-box, his lordship asked him whether, at the time he signed the document, he intended paying the money. The insolvent was taken off his guard, and forgetting his cue, he said he had intended paying the amount which was truly due. A week afterwards, in re-examination, he said to his counsel that he had only received Rs. 300 or Rs. 400; that he had written the note to Pestonjee Dinshaw's dictation, but that he now had had time to reconsider the matter. His lordship was of opinion that, in making the first answer, the insolvent had unwittingly told the truth, and that the money was really due. It was in evidence that Pestonjee Dinshaw was sued in the Small Causes Court by Marwarees who had held the insolvent's bonds. The schedule was therefore wrong to the amount of at least Rs. 4,000, and on this ground alone the insolvent was not entitled to his discharge. The insolvent had no interest in the properties of his father and uncle, having signed a release some years since in consideration of the payment of Rs. 1,700. The insolvent stated that he suffered heavy loss in the contract he took to run the theatre; but according to his schedule his loss in one year was Rs. 500, while his gain was Rs. 700. Here again was another false statement, for which his lordship would be perfectly justified in dismissing the petition. The insolvent appeared to have borrowed moneys right and left from Marwarees without any reasonable expectation of being able to repay his debts. This was another ground on which the court had over and over again held that an insolvent was not entitled to his discharge. His lordship remarked that he had postponed giving judgment in the matter longer than was his wont, because of the receipt of an anonymous letter, the writer of which sought to prejudice the mind of the court against the opposing creditor, Pestonjee Dinshaw. The letter and the address on the envelope were in two different styles of handwriting, both of which seemed to be disguised. If his lordship could be sure that the insolvent was the person who had written the letter or had caused it to be written, he would unquestionably send him to jail.

The letter ran as follows:—

"My lord,

"It is surprising, my lord, that the convict of 1872, the man whom your lordship depicted in the worst of colours, should, in the eyes and views of your lordship, turn to a "gentleman" in this present year of grace. This change, my lord, which by the way has surprised every one who has known or heard of it, may be the effect of the *illum* (*i.e.*, magic,) which the convict possesses, and which he says he has brought to bear upon your lordship, or it may be because, as the convict has at other times said, that a member of the Volunteer Corps has spoken favourably of him, but it certainly ill-behoves your lordship's high dignity and benign office, and the very exalted position which your lordship fills in society generally, that your lordship should show any sympathy for or favour to this ex-convict, a man who, for the sake of money, was held to be capable of murdering another. Perhaps your lordship is not aware, but this ex-convict, this Pestonjee Dinshaw, has still the same associates, and earns the same dishonest living which has been characteristic of him before. He is nothing the worst for his incarceration in jail or the loss of his eye-sight, which nature has inflicted upon him as a penalty for his deeds. He is, as your lordship has seen of him, as fat as a pig. He has oftentimes appeared before your lordship of late; he takes a pride in so doing; and bids one to ten with his friends that he will succeed before your lordship. This, my lord, is written in no evil spirit. Let your lordship weigh it in your lordship's usual sound and clear mind.—Your lordship's most obedient servant."

His lordship said that it was wholly untrue to say that the opposing creditor had appeared often before him of late. The only case which he remembered in which Pestonjee Dinshaw was one of the parties was when the latter was sued by a Parsee family regarding a certain promissory note which the family alleged was obtained by him by fraud. The case lasted over two days, when the charge of fraud fell through, the counsel for the family admitting that he could carry the case no further. His lordship repeated that the letter was a clear attempt to influence the mind of the court against the opposing creditor. Shortly after receiving it, his lordship requested the Commissioner of Police to get the chief detective to make all possible enquiries to find out the writer, but the attempt to discover the offender was unfortunately unsuccessful in spite of the searching inquiries that were made. Although he was of the opinion that the insolvent was at the bottom of the affair, he would not be justified in committing him to jail without proof. As a case in point his lordship referred to the case of Lockmere Carlton, a barrister and also a member of Parliament for the borough of Ludlow in Shropshire, who, in November, 1836, appeared before Master Brougham in the Court of Chancery as counsel in support of a petition presented by himself and others in the matter of the Ludlow Charities. He afterwards addressed a letter to the Master, which was expressed in threatening terms, and the tendency of which was to induce the Master to alter the opinion he was supposed to have formed upon the case. He subsequently wrote a letter to the Lord Chancellor, Lord Cottenham, in which he avowed the authorship of the letter to the Master. The Lord Chancellor committed him to Fleet Prison, where he remained for three weeks, and was liberated after making a humble apology. Following Lord Cottenham's action in the case just referred to, his lordship ordered the letter to be handed over to the counsel of the opposing creditor, who might take what action he pleased. A copy of the letter was ordered to be kept in court. The insolvent's petition was dismissed with costs.

THE MACPHERSON MEMORIAL.

THE following is a list of subscriptions received for the Sir Herbert Macpherson Memorial Fund by the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, Treasurers to the Fund, up to the week ended Saturday, the 18th instant:—

	Rs.
Amount already acknowledged	2,245
Captain G Wingate	100
Major J B Porteous	25
Colonel W P Duken	25
Major W Macbay	20
Colonel F H Vanderzee	10
Captain H A B Boulderson	10
Captain C W Harris	10
Lieut-Colonel A G Hammond, V C	10
Total	2,465

LORD WOLSELEY ON COURAGE.

LORD WOLSELEY contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* an exceedingly interesting article on "Courage," treating the subject specially in its practical manifestations. High courage, he finds, is generally accompanied by bodily soundness. "As a rule, in case of a commander, success most largely depends upon the gift of knowing how to select the men who will do his bidding best."

UNREASONING PANIC.

Nothing affords a more curious study than those temporary lapses into cowardice which at times overwhelm large bodies of men in presence of an enemy. Such panics usually occur at night.

I have seen a whole division literally crazy with terror when suddenly aroused in the dark by some senseless alarm. I have known even officers to tackle and would their own comrades upon such occasions. Reasoning men are for the time reduced to the condition of unreasoning animals, who, stricken with terror, will charge walls or houses, unconscious of what they do. In one of the worst panics, I ever witnessed, an officer near me engaged a man against whom he jostled in the dark and mistook for an enemy. My friend, who was a fat little fellow, was soon knocked down, and, as he fell he fired the last chamber of his revolver at what he thought was his enemy, but which to his sorrow, proved to be his own foot, which showed at the moment against the rising moon. In that night's panic several lost their lives, and many still bear the marks of wounds then received.

SIR GERALD GRAHAM.

It is sometimes said that small men are generally braver than tall men; but one of the most stolidly and immoveably brave men Lord Wolseley ever knew is several inches over 6 ft. in height.

I have often seen him, from pure laziness, when relieved from duty in the advanced trenches before Sebastopool, step out calmly in rear of the parallel where he happen at the moment to be, and take a bee-line for camp, exposed for many hundred yards to a heavy rifle-fire from the advanced works of the Russians. He might have walked home through the trenches in safety, but he was too lazy or too careless of his life to go so far round. I remember a curious instance of his imperturbability some years afterwards, when I met him in China. In the assault of the Taku forts we had to cross two ditches filled with water. One of these was sufficiently wide and deep to require a bridge to be thrown over it. In carrying up a light infantry pontoon-bridge to launch into this ditch, a round shot went through one of the pontoons. To launch it in that condition would have caused it to sink, and we had great difficulty in getting the injured pontoon out of the bridge under the close severe fire to which we were exposed from the works behind the ditch. In common with all the other mounted officers, I had left my horse at a safe distance behind under some cover. I was therefore astonished when, upon standing up after working at this little bridge on the ground, to see beside me a very tall man on a very tall horse. The position was actually comical, and as well as I remember, I laughed as I saw my cool friend there at the edge of the ditch, a regular cookshot for every Chinaman near him. He said something to me which, owing to the great din and noise at the moment, I could not hear, so moving nearer to him, I carelessly put my hand on his leg. He winced a little as I touched him, and, calmly saying, "Don't put your hand on my leg, for I have just had a bullet in there," went on with his conversation as if only a mosquito had bitten him. That man is now known to all as Lieutenant-General Sir Gerald Graham, V.C., who commanded a brigade at Tel-el-Kebir, and who was afterwards in chief command at El-Teb and the many other bloody engagements which took place near Suakim.

SIR WILLIAM PEEL.

It would be impossible (Lord Wolseley says) for him to point to any one man and say, "he was the bravest man I ever knew." But he thinks that Captain Sir William Peel, of the Royal Navy, possessed courage of an order that he had never seen so strongly marked in any other man.

During all our bombardments at Sebastopol it was his invariable practice to walk about behind his battery on the natural plateau of the ground, where he had little or no protection from the enemy's fire. This he did from no swagger, but to set an example to his men of cool contempt for danger. I can see him now with his telescope under his arm in quarter-deck fashion, halting from time to time to watch the effect of his battery upon the enemy's works, or to direct the attention of his men in charge of guns to some particular spot or object in the Redan or Malakoff. He was thus always in view; his men could always see him, and as they were down in the trench before him, and so, in comparative safety, all felt that his eye was upon them, and that if he in that exposed position made so light of his great danger, they could not presume to wince the shelter which the battery afforded them. He was not only always cool but most particularly courteous and there was this well-known peculiarity about his grace of manner, that the hotter the fire and the greater the danger, the more suave, or, as his men used to say, "b——y polite," he became.

SIR WILLIAM GORDON.

Another brave man who distinguished himself at Sebastopol was Captain (afterwards known as Sir William) Gordon. Like his still greater friend and namesake, Charley Gordon, he seldom carried any arms, and the consequence was that when one winter's night the Russians burst into an advanced battery where he was, he took up a position behind a traverse, the passage round which he stoutly defended by pelting stones at any enemy who tried to force it. In the act of throwing a stone, when his arm was bent and uplifted a bullet passed through both the lower and upper part, wounding him very severely. His absence from the trenches, occasioned by this wound, was one day commented upon by the sailors. "I say, Bill, I haven't seen old Gordon here lately." "No," replied the other; "I suppose the fire ain't hot enough now for that old fellow.".

ADVANCING OVER THE OPEN TO THE ATTACK.

One of the most trying things for the captain and subaltern is to make their men who have found some temporary haven of shelter from the enemy's fire, leave it, and advance over the open upon the position to be attacked.

To some men the horror of hearing bullets plump into the bodies of their comrades with a horrible thud seems to drive the blood from their hearts and to completely demoralise them. We are all inclined to make fun of death; but when he keeps jostling you in a crowd, taking away those on your right and left; when your eye can scarcely rest upon a comrade for a minute without seeing him fall, death on these close and intimate terms appears in very different guise to what we have imagined when laughing at him over a good dinner at home. Many years ago, immediately after the Battle of Bulls Run, in which raw undisciplined armies of untrained men received their baptism of fire, I heard the following story:—The road in rear of the position was full of fugitives. Many had not only lost their heads but their breath also, from the long distances they had run. A little fat sergeant perspiring at every pore, thoroughly blown, had reached a point of safety and was about to rest a while. He perceived a private of his own company securely ensconced in a cave above him. "Come down out of that cave at once!" said the sergeant, with all the air of the commanding officer ordering his men to "fall in." The private, from his position of advantage cooking a snook at his less fortunate non-commissioned officer, answered, "No, sergeant, you're not going to have this hole, not if I know it."

INDIAN DARING.

The different sorts of courage possessed by the various races from which we enlist men for our Indian army are very remarkable.

When we burst open the gates of the Sekunder-Bagh at Lucknow in 1857, not only the garden, but the upper stories of the gate-house itself, swarmed with the enemy. On each side as you entered there was a little winding staircase leading to the first-floor, from whence a heavy fire was kept up on our men below. The stairs were so very narrow that even one man at a time found it no easy matter to mount them. To be the first man to go up seemed to mean certain death. Our men, who had behaved with the most dashing energy and pluck up to that moment, hung back for a second; but the Sikhs who were in the crowd sprang at once up the stairs, and in a few moments every man in the upper storey had been thrown out of the windows. The Sikhs knew their enemy, whereas our men did not, and knew that the affair being considered over when we forced the entrance, the defenders would fight no longer. And yet the Sikhs who swarmed up that winding staircase would have shrunk from facing the British soldier who hesitated to mount it, and the latter would have laughed consumedly had you asked him if he would tackle every Sikh in the Punjab. My company, on its march to Cawnpore, bivouacked one evening near a Sikh detachment, some of whose men amused themselves by exercising with very large and extremely heavy clubs after dinner. I raised the clubs and found they were out of all proportion to my strength, so, turning to my pioneer, who was standing by, I asked him if he could twist them about as the Sikh soldiers had done. He was a tall and very powerful man; but upon lifting the clubs he found that, not knowing the knack or trick which

their use demands, he could do nothing with them. He laid them down quietly and, in answer to my question, said, "No, sir; but I don't mind fighting any two of these' ere fellows with my fists."

GORDON OF KHARTOUM.

In writing of courage (continues Lord Wolseley), it is impossible to omit a reference to my friend and comrade Charley Gordon.

His courage was an instinct, fortified by faith in God and in a future life. This life had no intense pleasures for him, and he shrank from the applause of men. He did whatever came to his hand with all the loyalty of an English gentleman, and especially with the earnestness and zeal of a servant of Christ. The world was to him a sort of prison, beyond the precincts of which lay that New Jerusalem from which his waking thoughts, and very dreams even, never wandered. Whilst in this mundane prison, he tried to do God's bidding with that unbounded sympathy for the sufferings of all animal creation that was one of his most remarkable characteristics. And yet he had absolutely no regard for human life. To die, to be killed, or to kill, was as natural, as much a mattter of course, to him as to be born. He cared nothing for his own life, and could not understand why others should set any value upon theirs. It always struck me when conversing with him that he was, more than any man I ever knew well, made up of opposite qualities. The God whom he worshipped was at one time the sternly just God described in the Old Testament: at another He was the God of love revealed to us by Christ. Not that these two conceptions contradict each other, rather is each the complement of the other; but yet the union of such widely different qualities which seems to us natural, necessary even, in God, strikes us as strange in a man. And so the union in Gordon of stern severity and exceeding gentleness always seemed to me to be extraordinary. It was not that Gordon was simply brave in action, but that danger had actually and positively for him nothing terrible about it. There is a curious page in his Khartoum diary where he discusses the question of whether he should, or should not, allow the Mahdi to take him alive. Death to him was really the open door to a new life, and whether he passed through it in action or under any other circumstances was all the same. Death to him was merely a release from all the paltriness of human life. When shall we see his like again?

THE COURAGE OF ENGLISH SOLDIERS.

While prepared to recognize all that is grand and noble in the courage of other nations, Lord Wolseley recurs with intense satisfaction to the remembrance of our own soldiers, whose courage and endurance he has been tried under desperate circumstances:—

One marked peculiarity about it is the contempt with which they regard all foreigners. The manners and customs, and even the very food of other nations, are the common topics of ridicule in our ranks. I shall conclude this article with the story of the English general who, before he attacked Cadiz, thus addressed his men: You, Englishmen, who are fed upon beef, don't surely mean to be beaten by a d——d lot of Spaniards who live upon oranges!" The French author, from whom I take this anecdote, holds it up as an instance of how incapable our race is to appreciate any appeal to honour, or to those noble qualities which, according to his notions, distinguish the French soldier. He ridicules the English officer's appeal to the appetites, to the stomachs of his men; but in doing so, he shows his ignorance of one of our strongest characteristics—namely, our unconcealed contempt for all foreigners and their ways. That English general was really a wise man who knew how to excite the enthusiasm of the men whose prejudices he thoroughly understood.

A SPANIARD ON THE ARMADA.

It is natural, remarks the *St. James's Gazette*, that much should be written and said about the great event that was going on at this date three hundred years ago; but not much of it is likely to prove of so much permanent value as two volumes on the same subject, published at Madrid by Rivadeneyra in 1884.

"La Armada Invencible," by Don Cesareo Fernandez Duro, belongs to a class of book which is more common on the Continent than in England. It is a careful study of a passage in history treated by itself. To praise it compactly, it has many of the best qualities of the modern French historical school, and in its own line has much in common with the better work of Admiral Jurien de la Graviere. Don Cesareo is a post-captain in the Spanish navy, and is also a member of the Royal Academy of History at Madrid. From a list published in this book we learn that he is the author of a goodly number of works, technical, historical, critical, and even imaginative. He therefore comes to the history of the Armada with the training of a sailor and a scholar. Undoubtedly he has produced a work which nobody, who has to write on the subject can dispense with in future. His two volumes, of, roughly speaking, 500 pages each, contain two distinct parts. First, there is his own narrative, giving the Armada's history from departure to landfall, in 144 pages. Then follows more than a volume and a half of documentary evidence—letters, lists, reports, accounts of the adventures of individuals, and much miscellaneous matter. Don Cesareo's own narrative is honourable to him in the highest degree. He is a patriot, but his patriotism is of that kind which is too proud to shirk facts. He never denies that the Armada was fairly beaten; but, acting on Sir William Napier's advice he looks for the causes of victory or defeat. An Englishman may be allowed to doubt whether he is right in holding that, if Medina Sidonia had done this or that, which he did not do, the victory would have been for the other side. Still he does prove that the Spanish fleet was atrociously ill-handled, and that our victory was due not to any superiority in courage, but to the facts that Lord Howard of Effingham and his advisers, having most of the conditions in their favour, made the fullest use of them and played a very cautious game with remarkable steadiness and judgment.

To be sure, it was known long before Don Cesareo's day that the Spanish ships proved extremely ill-fitted for the navigation of the Channel, were completely outsailed, and beaten in gunnery. Many of his documents were known to Mr. Motley and Mr. Froude. Still Captain Duro has made a singularly full collection of the papers on his own side, and has told the tale with exceptional thoroughness of professional criticism. One fact which he brings out is most characteristic of Philip II. It was well known to the mis-called prudent King that the English ships were better sailers and more heavily gunned than his own. Instead of improving his ships and increasing his guns, he sent his galleons, galleasses, urcas, and pataches in just as they were, in the hope that they could bring on a close quarter fight. In this, as in most other things, he took it for granted that he could make the moves for both sides in the game of chess he was for ever playing with his neighbours. The English did not choose to come to close quarters, and the Spaniards could not compell them to do so. Don Cesareo holds that if Medina Sidonia had headed directly for Plymouth Sound he would have caught the English in a trap and would have beaten them with pike and sword. Perhaps so—and also perhaps not. Several thousand Englishmen who had seen war, and were fighting with the walls of Plymouth at their backs, would not have been easily exterminated. Still a fight in a cockpit would have been in favour of the Spaniards who were equipped for a repetition of the Battle of Lepanto—for a fight, that is to say, of ramming and boarding—and not for a fight of manœuvring and gunnery. Medina Sidonia would not sail into Plymouth. He passed it. The English got out and secured the advantage of the wind. From that moment it lay with them to choose the time and manner for coming on, and they always contrived to be in superior force at the point of attack. In the last fight of all, off the coast of Flanders, after the Spaniards have been driven from their anchorage at Calais, the bulk of the English fleet was engaged all day with Medina Sidonia's own flag-ship and a few of the greater Spanish galleons. It is a proof of the respect which our ancestors still entertained for their enemy, that even then, when victory was pronouncing for them and when three or four English ships could have been laid alongside each of the Spaniards, no attempt was made to board. Howard and the Admirals were content to do their best with their guns, and to leave the wind and waves to finish the work. How well these allies answered the confidence shown in them (they are always, said Gibbon, in favour of the most skilful navigator) is proved by the fact that, of the immense total loss of the Armada, six only were captured, and they had been disabled by collision or explosion.

If our ancestors respected the Spaniard, it was not without cause. The many narratives of survivors published by Captain Duro will convince any fair reader that we triumphed over no ignoble enemy. There is about them a certain manly simplicity, a frank recognition that they were fairly beaten, and a total absence of any attempt to find consolation in boasting and bad language, which justifies the reputation of the sixteenth century Spaniards for courage and magnanimity. Braver men were never led by bad management and bad leadership to disaster. We have hardly done justice to the courage shown by men of the Armada during their dreadful return to Spain. Their ships were all short-handed; for Philip had, as usual, organized his enterprise on a scale in excess of his resources. The vessels were weakly built, ill rigged, ill provisioned. Food ran short, and the scurvy broke out on board; men died daily; pilots were rare and charts were rarer. With all this against them they sailed into unfamiliar high latitudes in stormy weather. No wonder that so many of them were lost. The wonder is that so many of them came through.

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

The fleets were still blockaded in Bantry Bay and Lough Swilly on the 2nd inst. and though there had been several skirmishes at night no determined attempt in force had been made to run the blockade. Complaints are being made as to the interpretation of the rules of the game, and that vessels which are supposed to have been destroyed have not been given up. "For instance," says a correspondent with the fleet at Berehaven, "on Saturday night our torpedo-catcher was out in the bay, prowling under the shadow of the mountainous shores, and surprised the enemy's torpedo-catcher Rattlesnake with her engines stopped. The enemy was fired into by our four-inch breech-loader, and in actual war would have been destroyed; for she did not return the fire, but gave all her energies to the task of making good her escape. Yet Admiral Tryon is debarred from claiming the destruction of the cruiser because she was not one hour within range, but only a few minutes. Under such conditions the enemy has little to fear, for before the expiration of that time his cruisers and torpedo-boats would be under the guns of the squadron and out of danger. Our empire is quite convinced that under all rules applicable to war the Rattlesnake must have been destroyed, and yet he is powerless to mend matters. The case I have cited has at least the advantage of being devoid of ambiguity; but what is to be done if the timekeeper of one boat disagrees with that of the other regarding the number of minutes each has been under fire? Our umpire may hold one opinion; Admiral Baird's umpire may hold another. Our umpire may order the enemy's boat out of action; the opposing umpire, on the contrary, may sustain her in continuing to act offensively. Are we henceforward to recognize this or that debateable craft or not? On Friday night, the 26th ult., a trap was laid for two torpedo-boats of the enemy which were signalled as prowling about the western entrance off Berehaven. Two steam-pinnaces mounting quick-firing guns on the bows proceeded to attack them, and succeeded in forcing them to retire upon four of our torpedo boats waiting for just this result. So close did the enemy's boats run to ours that one had to stop short while the other put her helm hard over to avoid collision. There is no doubt that, both under the rules of technical and actual war, these two torpedo boats should be pronounced out of action, and our umpire, Admiral Molyneux, has so ruled. The enemy, however, not only decline to give up these boats, but have been, since that time, using them offensively."

The fast cruiser Spider returned from the mouth of Lough Swilly on Wednesday morning, and reported that during the manœuvres on Tuesday night the Amphion, by a quickly executed stratagem, managed to elude the enemy and escaped to sea.

From Berehaven we have news that on Tuesday night the corvette Active was struck by a torpedo fired by Lieutenant Henry H. Campbell from torpedo boat No. 78. The following is the official report of this performance:—

I have the honour to report that after leaving the harbour I crossed the bay, and proceeded along the southern coast until I observed the Sandfly being chased. I then proceeded at full-speed towards the mouth of the bay. I passed two of the enemy's torpedo-boats, but was evidently unobserved by them. Three ships then burned their lights, throwing them at right angles to the direction I was going. I went straight for the Active which was the nearest ship, and had a shot at her, which missed fire. As we were unobserved I dropped astern, tested the battery, came up on her port beam, and fired the torpedo, which struck her. We were not observed by the Active until about one and a half minute before firing the second shot, and even then she was very doubtful of our position. As she turned her light first on one quarter and then one the other, I blew my steam whistle, which did not sound, the water having got into it. The Active fled, and I do not know what became of her.

As, however, the torpedo-boat was returning about two o'clock in the morning she was unable properly to answer the signals of the Rupert, owing to a temporary difficulty, and was promptly fired on. Says a correspondent of the *Standard*:—So far Lieutenant Campbell has taught us that a blockading squadron is by no means free from the danger of torpedo attacks, even on clean nights such as we have been having; furthermore, that where many vessels are about we have to fear almost as much from our friends as from the enemy. Last night, for instance, while our topedo-boats were out, as well as those of the enemy, the Rattlesnake's flash-light fell upon the Sandfly, who immediately retired. Thereupon followed a succession of flashes from the various hostile vessels ending, in a general exchange of shots, at what we could not make out, for all our vessels had orders not to fire, and were in concealment. The enemy were evidently panic-stricken, and were shooting at one another. In a later despatch the correspondent says that the blowing up of the Active is not admitted by the umpire on that side. It is admitted, however, that two of their torpedo-boats were disabled by their own guns.

EXECUTION BY LIGHTNING.

Now that it is proposed to substitute an electric stroke for the services of Mr. Berry, perhaps my experiences in that line, writes Mr. C. Mostyn, of Huddersfield, may be of some interest.

Long ago, when farming in a remote district of Herefordshire, I beguiled the leisure hours by researches and study in various branches of electricity, and had what was considered in those days a tolerably complete outfit. Among other apparatus I had a fine "Rhumkroff coil," capable of giving, when excited by five or seven cells of a Grove battery, a "spark in air"—"volt" and "potential" were unknown, at least to me, in those days—of over 5 inches. With this instrument, aided occasionally by a Leyden battery, I "removed" at various times all the animals and birds whose death was necessary on the farm—sucking-pigs, fowls, my Christmas turkey, and so forth. The turkey was rather a troublesome subject, and had a marked aversion to being placed in position. The largest subject I operated on was a young calf. I had always an objection, on humane and other grounds, to the usual process of slow bleeding with a view to "bleaching" the veal. And death by electricity has the peculiar effect of preventing the coagulation of the blood, so that the animal can be bled afterwards. As a good many people came to see "the calf struck by lightning," I made my arrangements with special care, to avoid all chance of a fiasco. The primary coil was connected with a 7-cell Grove battery, and each side of the "contact-breaker" with a condenser of about fifty square feet of tinfoil. The terminals of the secondary coil were led to the coating of a Leyden battery of nine largish jars, and also to two discharging rods with long ebonite handles and plates of metal on the ends. All being ready the calf was led up and held by a halter. A friend—not without fear and trembling—held one of the discharging-plates at the insertion of the tail. Pressing the button that put the coil in circuit with the battery, I brought the other discharging plate rapidly to the calf's forehead, and the calf was veal without a struggle. I never observed any effusion of blood or other symptom of the shock such as I have read of in other cases. Death seemed instantaneous and painless. It must be rememberd that an animal body is a good conductor, and that it is absolutely necessary that the current shall pass through the brain and spine. It is astonishing what powerful currents may be passed through the limbs, &c., apparently with slight danger, as long as the nervous centres are not involved. I think that even with our improved dynamos, which require considerable power to drive them, the older "induction coil" excited by a primary battery will be found the most convenient, portable, and economical source of current for judicial purposes. I should pinion the condemned man, and either let him stand barefoot on a metal plate, or sit in a chair with a metal plate in the seat, one pole of the coil connected to such plate, and the other to a plate or a skull cap applied to the head. Coils are now made capable of giving a flash eighteen inches or two feet long. Such a flash, rightly directed, would, I should say, kill a mammoth instantly, as the "tension" of the induced current is very high. The interposition of a Leyden battery merely adds to the "quantity," not to the "tension"—whether this is of consequence I cannot say. I much wished to experiment on a fat "beast," but the butcher who had bought it objected, thinking no doubt it was uncanny and out of the regular order of things, as it certainly would have been. I believe he was quite right to object, though he did not know why; because in animals killed by electricity decomposition is said to set in with great rapidity.

Mr. R. Farquharson, M. P., writes from the House of Commons as follows:—

Your recent article on execution by electricity awakened an interest in the subject which has been heightened by the latest hanging scandal and by Mr. Mathew's replies. It is admitted by the Home Secretary and by Berry—a superior practical authority—that under the present system certain accidents are inevitable under certain conditions, and that the swiftness of death may be complicated in a way which grievously offends decency. Professor Haughton pointed out long ago that in order to dislocate the neck a long drop must be used, and unhappy experience show that in old people, or when the tissues are in a pliable state, the head may be wholly or partially severed from the body, whereas, if the short drop is preferred, strangulation is slow and painful. Mr. Mathews is no doubt technically right in answering that since 1878 only two bad accidents have occurred; but what have we to say of those cases where the rope has been too long or too short, or has snapped in the middle, or where the executioner has been obliged to lend his own weight to that of his victim to ensure a successful result? The fact is that, if it is really necessary to take away life judicially, hanging is an antiquated, barbarous, and cruel way of performing the operation. We treat even our dogs better now-a-days for a half-crown fee, and a short journey through the lethal chamber sends the canine waif and stray painlessly out of the world; and I think that the time has come for reconsidering our position towards ourselves. Let us get Dr. Richardson to compound some deadly gas, or let the "short, sharp shock" of electricity do that with humanity and certainly which the clumsy rope so often bungles.

"PREJUDGMENT."

The Barrister learned in the law who is the Calcutta correspondent of *The Times*, ought to be aware that while a case is *sub judice* it is an impropriety to discuss and prejudge it. Yet this is what he thought fit to say in his telegram of the 22nd ultimo:—

"Public opinion in Bombay is greatly excited by the recent arrest of a Covenanted Civilian holding a high official position. His name has been identified with progress in Bombay for some thirty years, and his career has been one of almost unprecedented success and public distinction. Criminal charges of a very serious nature are preferred, and will form the subject matter of immediate investigation before a Magistrate at Poona. I have, however, just received a telegram from Bombay stating that the charges are believed to be exaggerated, and that the evidence is insufficient to support them. The arrest was due to the attempted flight of the Civilian referred to while suffering from cerebral excitement. In the meantime, 16 subordinate native officials have been suspended, and 80 more are inculpated. The accused has been liberated on bail of Rs. 70,000, pending the magisterial inquiry, which is fixed for August 1st. He is very popular, and possesses innumerable personal and official friends, both European and native, and sanguine expectations are entertained that he will stand exonerated from all charges of a criminal character, and that certain indiscretions may be accounted for by physical reasons. Great sympathy is felt for his family."

Sheltering himself behind an irresponsible private communication, the correspondent asks the British public to believe that the charges are exaggerated, and are not sufficiently supported by evidence; but at the time that he telegraphed the charges had not been formulated, and the nature of the evidence in the hands of the Bombay Government was not publicly known. Strange to say that the issue of *The Times* in which the telegram is published contains a leading article, in which Mr. John Morley is taken to task for having, in a speech at Morpeth, in his allusions to the Parnell Special Commission Bill, ignored the principle "that, while a question is, in any sense, *sub judice*, it is neither just nor decent to make it the vehicle for political comments," and had in effect broken his own "promise not to prejudge a case which rests, at present, entirely on *ex parte* testimony." The sympathy for Mr. Crawford that is ostentatiously displayed in Bombay, Allahabad, and Calcutta, is not only ill-timed, but it offers a strange contrast to the zeal that was shewn two years ago in those places in hunting down Mr. Sullivan, of the Madras Council. All his countrymen unite in wishing Mr. Crawford a quick and happy deliverance, but at present he is under suspension awaiting trial, and his personal popularity and former service do not affect the question that has to be solved about his integrity.—*Madras Mail.*

PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE BATTENBERG MARRIAGE.

Mdme. Adam publishes in the *Nouvelle Revue* what purports to be a confidential report of Prince Bismarck to the late Emperor Frederick upon the proposal for a matrimonial alliance between Prince Alexander of Battenberg and the Princess Victoria of Prussia. According to this document, the genuineness of which remains to be proved, Prince Bismarck virtually told the Emperor that he (the Chancellor) must resign if the projected marriage were carried out. He bases his objection on the fact that Prince Alexander of Battenberg was not a German subject, but a deposed Sovereign of Bulgaria, who still posed as a pretender to that Throne. The Emperor William I. had objected to this Battenberg marriage as interfering with his diplomatic relations with Russia and "her august Sovereign." Further on the writer says:—

It is in order that those relations should not be darkened that our late Emperor had resolved to refuse his sanction to the marriage between his granddaughter and the Prince of Battenberg. The same paramount political reasons now stand in the way of the execution of this project (*sic.*) Shall I recall the fact to your Majesty, now so overwhelmed with grief that it would be my strict duty to try and discover for you subjects of consolation? Yet I cannot deny that the closing months of your glorious father were painfully affected by the personal conduct of the Czar, who, in defiance of the regard which he owed to the age and the rank of his grand-uncle, responded with disdain to the invitation which our late Emperor had sent to him to meet him on the occasion of the grand manœuvres at Stettin. The Czar made a stay at Berlin solely under the pressure of circumstances, and it was obvious to the whole Court what a change the dispositions of the Czar towards Germany had undergone. Your Majesty has been acquainted with the incidents which took place—what a miserable cause had led to these sudden results—an apocryphal correspondence, a secret report of the German Ambassador at Vienna, the word of a clever forger communicated to the Emperor of Russia, with a view to establish the duplicity of the policy pursued by our glorious Emperor.

The writer goes on to argue with great verbosity that the marriage of Princess Victoria with Prince Alexander of Battenberg would lead the Czar to distrust the good faith of Germany; and he continues: "Whatever may be said by himself, whatever his own wishes may be, Prince Alexander is a pretender, and cannot cease to be one. On the day when he will proceed to Sophia, in consequence of events, which it is only too easy to foresee, he will be regarded as backed up by Germany if he be the husband of a German Princess. Germany would in that case become responsible for what took place in Bulgaria. Now Germany is not in any way, directly or indirectly, concerned in Bulgarian affairs." The writer proceeds to point out that it is of the most vital importance for Germany to be on good terms with Russia, and concludes as follows:—

I hold that, in the present case, the marriage of the Princess, your daughter, with Prince Alexander would lead to the sacrifice, for the benefit of our enemies, of a position which is conducive to the paramount interest of the empire. Your Majesty having perused this report, and heard the supplementary explanations it may perhaps be useful for me to submit, I request your Majesty to decide, in the event of your persisting in this marriage scheme, whether it would be possible for me to continue to conduct the policy of the empire, my direction of which your Majesty has deigned publicly to acknowledge has been marked by consistency and important results.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard*, who thinks that Mdme. Adam has been hoaxed, points out many indications and internal improbabilities, both as regards the style and tenor of the letter. He adds; Mdme. Adam gives no indication as to how the document came into her hands, and there is no guarantee of its authenticity beyond her own belief in it. If a forgery, it must be admitted to be a very clever one, and as the report has been assiduously circulated that important documents in the possession of the Emperor Frederick have been purloined, it is necessary to call attention to this so-called report, and point out the gross improbability of Prince Bismarck being the author of it. It is not written in Prince Bismarck's style, which, as all the diplomatic world knows, is terse and lucid, and to my knowledge there are in Paris at the present time a number of political adventurers of doubtful nationality who are quite capable of concocting a State paper and palming it off as genuine on the gifted but somewhat impulsive lady who presides over the *Nouvelle Revue*.

The *Times* has not been surprised by Mr. Parnell's resort to the law courts. On the 2nd August it wrote:—"We are absolutely indifferent in the matter. We are prepared to meet Mr. Parnell and his associates either in the Courts of Law or before the Special Commission, if they are willing to grapple with the whole of our charges and to go into the witness-box to confute them."

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.—You sent me some time ago "HARLEY'S PILE REMEDY," and it effected a complete cure; so I have decided to take some more of the Harley's Remedies.—J. F. D. M., Jhansi, 11th June, 1888. Sole Agents for Rs. 3 per bottle with bandage. Harley's Cure.—COOPER, MADON & Co., LD., Bombay and Poona.

THE WALTHAMSTOW CASE.

William Barber, the chemist's assistant, who is suspected of being concerned in the mysterious death of Mrs. Annie Mary French at Walthamstow, was arrested at Brentford on the 27th ult., and was conveyed to Lea-bridge-road Police-station in custody.

The police in various parts of London received communication from persons who were under the impression that Barber had visited their houses. Shortly after ten o'clock, Mr. Glasse, whilst at Stoke Newington Police-station, received a telegram from Brentford reporting the arrest of Barber. Barber, it seemed, arrived at Brentford on Tuesday last, and at about seven o'clock he went into a coffee shop, 379, High-street, kept by a Mr. Hancock. He spent a few coppers in food and having ascertained that he could be supplied with lodgings he left the house for about an hour, and returning about nine o'clock went to bed. He had attracted the notice of Mr. and Mrs. Hancock by reason of his dress being superior to that of their usual class of customers; but nothing seemed to have excited their suspicion, except that they imagined that he might be a detective. The next morning, whilst having breakfast Barber was seen to be carefully reading the newspaper, and his peculiar manner at this time seemed to have further excited their suspicion. When he had left the shop a constable who had been sent for, arrived; but as Mr. Hancock had not recognised Barber from the description he had received, no steps were taken, and he was not followed. Later in the morning Barber returned. In the meantime Mr. Hancock had thought over the matter, and found that his customer answered to the notice. Barber at the time was partaking of bread and butter and coffee, and while so engaged Mr. Hancock conversed with him. A communication was made to a gentleman who was passing by, and he spoke to Constables Lye and Rice, but before they had got to the coffee-house Hancock had seen Constable Buchanan, 512 T, and had drawn his attention to the man. Shortly afterwards Barber left the shop, but had not proceeded far before he was stopped by Buchanan, who asked him if he was going far. Barber mumbled something, whereupon the constable put his hand on his shoulder, and was proceeding to say that he should arrest him on suspicion, when Barber, with evident suppressed excitement, exclaimed, "I know what you want; I am the man Barber." He was then taken to the police-station, and information was telegraphed to Scotland-yard and to Inspector Glasse of the capture. Prior to the arrival of Mr. Glasse, Barber admitted his identity, and besides handing over to the inspector on duty a written statement relative to the mystery, he said, when told that he would be detained till the arrival of the Walthamstow police, that he did not administer the drug to Mrs. French, but that while he was serving a customer in the shop she took a dose out of a bottle to allay her toothache. He added, "I do not think she meant to poison herself; she did not seem to be a woman who would do so. We were great friends, but there was nothing improper between us. I tried to restore her, but failed, and I ran away in the excitement of the moment. I did not exactly know what I was doing." He further stated that he had been wandering about since last Sunday. He took some money, he added, from Mr. Hamilton's shop, but the greater part of it was stolen from him when drunk by some women with whom he was in company on Saturday.

On the arrival of Inspector Glasse, the written statement was handed over to the officer, and when he told Barber that he would be taken to Lea-bridge-road Police-station to be charged, he made a further and more ample statement, of which Mr. Glasse will say nothing more than that in effect it is the same as the one already referred to. Before leaving Brentford Barber was searched, and on him was found 2½d. in bronze, a pawn-ticket relating to his waistcoat, and a bottle of prussic acid. Looking at the possession of this poison, it is supposed that he contemplated suicide, and that he had intended his written statement to be found on his body when dead.

So quietly was the capture effected that it was not until some time afterwards that the news became known in the town. A large crowd immediately collected in front of the police station, but there was no demonstration of any kind. If they expected to hear or see anything they were disappointed, for it was not until some hours afterwards that the prisoner was removed to Walthamstow. On reaching the station there Barber was taken before Inspector Rowling, of the T division, who has charge of the Brentford subdivision. In reply to questions he emphatically denied that he was responsible for the death of Mrs. French, and in support of that denial he handed to the inspector—who had previously warned him that whatever he said would be taken down in writing and given in evidence against him—a written statement. It is to the effect that on the day when the death occurred the deceased woman, with whom he had been on friendly terms, called upon him; that he left her in the sitting room while he went into the shop to serve a customer; that in his absence she, in a paroxysm of pain drank the greater part of the contents of a bottle of chloroform; that returning to the room he found her unconscious; that he did not all he could, though without avail, to restore her; and that then, taking alarm, he fled from the place.

Throughout the day the prisoner remained in a very dejected mood, but yesterday his spirits seemed to revive, he partook heartily of food, and conversed freely with the warders. He, however, never mentioned the subject of Mrs. French's death, and so far he has not made any statement beyond the one in writing found in his possession at the time of his capture. As to his contemplating suicide, his own friends, it will be recollected, somedays ago, expressed a fear, when nothing was heard of him, that he had voluntarily taken his own life.

RAILWAYS IN ASIA MINOR.

Mr. Hyde Clarke writes to the "Journal of the Society of Arts":—

Among subjects of great national importance at this time is that of the continuation of the railway route to India through Asia Minor, on which information is given in the *Journal* at page 918. It has been dealt with by me in these pages from the year 1860, when I followed Sir Macdonald Stephenson as honorary advocate in promotion of the routes.

The completion of the European portion to Constantinople and Salonika is an event of greater moment than has been acknowledged. A political result has been to divert the attention of Russia to the Turkestan Railway. It is now possible for the central powers to pour troops into Roumelia, so as to check the Russians in the invasion of Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria, or Constantinople. Thus these regions are preserved in the interests of peace, and their industrial and commercial development is protected.

This, again, is a further guarantee of peace, because their development will stimulate the continuation in Asia Minor. This is also promoted by the advance of railway extension on the coast. At length the interior is being penetrated by the Smyrna and Aidin lines, the Smyrna and Cassaba lines, and the Tarsus and Mersina line. It is their advance which has induced the Porte to grant them concessions, &c., and to be earnest about the Ismid line.

It is deeply to be regretted that since the time of Lord Palmerston our authorities have taken no practical interest in the matter, and that the Porte had been left without judicious advice and encouragement at a period of great political and financial pressure. Left to contend with the adventures of its own country and of Western Europe, the Porte has granted concessions which have not been carried out, and sought to relieve its necessities by levying money on concessions.

In this it has been encouraged by the adventurers who beset it, and who offer any conditions to obtain concessions which they hope to sell in the west. The progress of railway extension in Western Asia Minor has been delayed till this year by the Porte requiring premiums from the companies, and from the Cassaba Company a very large sum was received for prolongation of the existing concession.

Nothing can be more prejudicial to the Porte than this policy; but it has been led to believe that railway and mining concessions are very valuable, whereas, in fact, they must be a heavy burthen on those who have to provide the capital for working. For twenty years negotiations have been set up to work the Heraklea coal mines on most onerous conditions. It is questionable whether an enormous outlay is not required to put them in working order. It is now reported that the Bulgh silver lead mines described in the *Journal* have been abandoned by the leading houses disposed to engage in them, on the ground that by bad working they have become unprofitable. Into the further consideration of the subject I propose to proceed on a future occasion.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

A DARING FLIGHT THROUGH SPACE.

A feat that at recurring periods has for three-quarters of a century been a favourite dream with scientific professors who have turned their attention to aerial navigation, and has several times been attended with tragic consequences—notably in the cases of Lieutenant Cocking in 1837, and of the Dutchman De Groot ten or twelve years ago—was on the 27th ult. successfully accomplished in the grounds of the Alexandra Palace by an American, named Baldwin, in the presence of an immense, and when the issue was no longer in doubt, enthusiastic assemblage.

Mr. J. S. Baldwin (or, to quote the official announcements, Professor Baldwin) was born in Quincy, Illinois, on October 30, 1861, and, according to some of the American papers on view in his tent on Saturday, was employed up to the age of fifteen as a lamp-lighter and paper carrier. He subsequently became a gymnast, and on Saturday certainly manifested the possession of iron nerve, coolness, self-reliance, and judgment. For two or three years past he appears to have made a study of ballooning, and with the aid of a parachute, understood to have been invented by Mr. Farini—the introducer to London of Lulu, of Zazel and her cannon, of the Missing Link, and other sensations—has made nearly a dozen descents from great heights in his own country, some thrilling accounts of which have occasionally reached London. He has never yet met with the slightest mishap in his public performances which in private were preceded by numberless experiments calculated to test the working of the parachute under every conceivable condition. The most vivid and detailed descriptions of his descent recorded in transatlantic journals it must at once be said, fall short of a just estimation of the courage—foolhardiness is perhaps too harsh a term—of the short, sturdily-built man, who on Saturday evening literally astonished those who journeyed to the Alexandra Palace in the expectation that in face of the warning uttered in Parliament the performance would not take place, or that if a serious attempt were to carry out the programme the result would be of a nature that scarcely bore contemplation without a feeling of horror made Baldwin, however, evidently knows a great deal about air currents, aerial resistance, theories of inflation and expansion, and angles of descent. Furthermore, he has determination and the gift of inspiring confidence Baldwin on Saturday did much to reassure the onlookers—a few of whom by their bearing and conversation appeared to have come with much the same idea of deriving gratification from a somewhat rare spectacle, as if they had made up their minds to attend an exeution—when, on the point of ascending, he took off the deerstalker hat and great coat which had covered his orthodox gymnast costume during the final preparations, and delivered himself of a speech to the effect that he might ascend 1,000 feet, or 1,500 or perhaps only between 500 or 600; but he could guarantee that all would go well. To the balloon, which had neither car, ballast, grappling irons, nor any of the impedimenta usually carried by aeronauts, was attached by a slipknot a parachute (in its closed condition a shapeless mass). From the parachute depended a long rope, to which the string of the slipknot was tied. Grasping the rope with his hands and winding his legs around the lower portion, Baldwin gave the word to set free the balloon. It ascended like a rocket (faster, Baldwin afterwards said, than he had calculated upon), and in less than half a minute had attained a great altitude. All eyes were bent upon the balloon, which was suddenly seen to leap upwards with increased swiftness. Then a deep silence reigned, for it was perceived that Baldwin was free of the balloon. He had pulled the slipknot, and for safety had nothing to trust to but the seeming bundle above his head. For the smallest possible space he appeared motionless—suspended between heaven and earth, like Mahomet's coffin. But almost before the mind could grasp the situation he began to drop. Faster and faster, for two or three hundred feet—no one, not even the performer, could exactly fix the distance—he came down like a stone. Then, slowly, the bundle or sack above him changed its shape. It expanded, and assumed the form of a Japanese umbrella. Two or three seconds more, and all danger, save any that might arise from the inability of Baldwin to hold on to his rope, was at an end. The pace of the descent slackened. With his new species of balloon Baldwin floated gently through the air, and, with the easy grace of a butterfly settling upon some tempting blossom, reached *terra firma*. The landing place was near where he had anticipated—a large field with an avenue of trees between the racecourse and the houses that have of late years been erected on the verge of the Alexandra Palace premises. Directly his feet touched the ground, Baldwin set off at a brisk run towards the Palace, and scaling a gate, was met by the enthusiastic crowd that had hurried to welcome him after his perilous trip through the air. For a quarter of an hour he was so mobbed that representatives of another branch of "science" than that of aerial navigation had to be requisitioned as support to the police, and after Baldwin had made a modest speech from a carriage—thanking the public for their reception of him, and promising a similar ascent on Thursday—and had been carried by the crowd shoulder-high into the Palace he was hustled into an adjacent room, where for a time he escaped the embarrassing compliments of the multitude. He subsequently explained that he had no intention of letting his balloon escape, this being only the second time during his experience such an event had occurred. The pulling of the slipknot should release a hook and thus effect an incision in the balloon which, he added, as a rule drops to the ground before himself. His parachute is constructed of thin silk stretched on cords, and weighs 40 lb., the weight of the passenger being 120lb. The ascent and descent together occupied on Saturday less than two minutes, the period from release to the reaching of the ground being timed by observers at 48 sec. Baldwin considers that the higher he goes before pulling the slipknot the safer he is, inasmuch as more time is given for the expansion of the parachute in its descent, but he has to make a rapid mental computation of air currents and angles, or he might find himself landed on a housetop, amid trees, or in a deep pool. But for the houses at the bottom of the Palace grounds, he said he should have gone much higher, but he wanted his first London public to see him touch the ground.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. FARINI.

This man who flew through the clouds is the sensation of the hour, and one of the representatives of a London paper saw Mr. Farini to ask the famous showman a few questions about the success- or of Lulu and Zazel.

"As a matter of fact," said he, "Lulu, who is in the States, and Baldwin have been working the details of the parachute together, and it was Lulu who told me what a splendid draw Baldwin would be, how plucky he is; and what a cool head he had. The whole secret of the success of the parachute is its simplicity. It is perfectly flexible, is made of thin Tussore silk, and is mushroomed shape at the top. In the centre of the top there is a hole about two feet in diameter. There is a cord around both the hole in the centre and the bottom. This is to keep the silk firm at each seam. The object of the hole in the centre is to balance the parachute; to prevent oscillation and keep it in a vertical position. There is just so much surface exposed to the air as is required for the weight of the man. When he lets the parachute go Baldwin holds on to two tiny rings, the whole weight being on his arm."

"How is the parachute attached to the balloon?"

"It is tied at the side by a cord which breaks on having to support a weight of more than 90 pounds. When the weight of the man is superadded to the 40 lbs., which the parachute weighs, it at once detaches itself from the balloon. There is another way by which he can detach the parachute from the balloon, but he rarely uses it. He prefers to leave in the usual way."

"Why could he not exhaust the balloon on Saturday?"

"The cords were just a little too strong. He saw moreover, that if he wished to alight in the park where the public could see him, he must let go at once and take the chances of the balloon being picked up. This is the second time he has lost a balloon, but it has in each case been brought back. As a rule, the balloon reaches the ground before he does. When he pulls the spring the cord breaks the seam of the balloon from top to bottom, and the gas escapes at once."

"What sort of a balloon does Baldwin use?"

"It is a very light balloon, with no paraphernalia. It is made of silk, prepared with a chemical covering. The cords which he manipulates with so much skill look like mere spider webs. Spencer, Wright, Norman, and other aeronauts were at Alexandra Park on Sunday, 'Good heavens!' exclaimed one, as he gazed in astonishment at the balloon, 'is he going up in that?' Wright said, 'I am not jealous old man, but we've got to take a back seat. You have done what we cannot do.'"

"But did he not feel nervous?"

"Baldwin knows what he is doing," remarked Mr. Farini, with deliberation.

"He is just like all the people who do great feats. It is the same in every case. You have no nervousness; you are a little excited, that is all. You are, of course anxious that everything should go off all right, and that you should please the public."

"Are there any dangers connected with the descent?"

"Yes, there are certain dangers. Supposing Baldwin should alight on a glass roof and it should break through with him. He can tell to about 50 feet where he was going to land, and if he think' well he can go forty feet further up. But he can't keep on doing this. He has considerable control over the parachute, but not to the extent he would like. The wind adds another danger, but unless it blows a bad hurricane, he makes the ascent. He has been up when the wind has been blowing 18 miles an hour, and has come down in safety. When he struck the ground, however, he had to run as hard as he could, and double and roll over on his feet. He is a very cool man. If 50,000 had come to witness the descent, he would do all he could to please them, but he would not risk his neck. We are always prepared with 100,000 return tickets in case of disappointment. If the balloon can go up he can descend."

"How many ascents has Baldwin made?"

"Forty altogether, but only ten big ones—that is, ascents of eight to ten thousand feet. We don't want him to go too high because the people lose sight of him. After three or four ascents like that of Saturday he will go from a mile to two miles high, taking an instrument to prove that he has been at that height."

"How did Baldwin take to the business?"

"It has been the business of his life. He was at first a circus performer; then he took to going up in a hot air balloon. We are never in any fear about his head—he never gets giddy. He does not drink or smoke. He has a charming little wife, who has every confidence in him. She was with me on Saturday afternoon. 'If you feel nervous,' I said, 'squeeze my arm.' 'Don't you make any trouble about me,' she replied bravely. When he left the balloon with the parachute she squeezed my arm just a little. It was an anxious moment. Then the parachute became inflated and she shouted. 'He's all right,' and turned away."

"You pay him well, I suppose?"

"He has a share of the gate money. Possibly he made £200 by Saturday's performance."

"Do you apprehend any interference on the part of the authorities?"

"Nobody can stop us at all. There was an Act passed a few years ago that any manager who permits a dangerous performance in his place should, if any accident occurs to an artiste, be liable for manslaughter. The authorities can only notify us of a fact with which we are already acquainted. If Baldwin got killed on Thursday no doubt the Government would prosecute us. But," said Mr. Farini, as he rose to go, "I am not afraid of any accident. I have such confidence in the parachute, that if Baldwin were ill the public should not lose their performance; I would go up myself."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N steamer Commilla, Captain H P Jones, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and eight cabin and sixty-three deck passengers.

The B I S N steamer Coconada, Captain H A Blake, sailed yesterday afternoon for Marmagoa and other Coast ports, laden with a general cargo and about seventy-eight passengers.

The British India steamer Oriental, Captain T M Lewins, from Mozambique (July 22), arrived in port yesterday with a general cargo and fifty-five passengers on deck. A female passenger died on board of natural causes yesterday, as the steamer was nearing Bombay.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—August 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Idar	2656	A R. Macdougal	A	E. Bates & Co.
" Armenia	2216	R. J. Garrick	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Abana	1969	Beaman	E	K. Nissen & Co.
" Othello	1898	J. Atkin	F	F. Muir & Co.
" Clan Murray	1372	E. Warlock	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Astrea	2080	D. Nicholas	N	C. & Edulje.
" Etolia	2055	W. Gill	O	K. Nissen & Co.
" Twickenham	1803	R. M. Cox	P	J. Mackenzie & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Bisagno	1199	Tagnano	1	F. Rossoni.
" Ellora	1472	G. Johnstone	3	M. Mackenzie & Co.
" Khiva	1452	E. Crewe	4	P. & O. S. N. Co.
" Thibet	1671	W. Atkinson	5	P. & O. S. N. Co.
" Mecca	800	Macfadyen	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Oriental (s)	Lewins	Zanzibar and Mozambique.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Coconada (s)	Blake	Marmagoa, &c.
	Commilla (s)	Jones	Karachi.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Armenia, for Liverpool, &c.
Barque Sator, for Port Natal, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
17 Falls of Foyers, sp. ... Wilson ... London, May 21.
18 Aspatria s ... Veale ... Tuticorin, Aug. 11.
Madras s ... Maclachlan ... Rangoon, Aug. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 17.—Steamers Brindisi, Manora and Kapurthala. Ship British Isles.
Aug. 18.—Ships Exporter and Allerton. Barque Barracouta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.
18 Eastern s ... ... Cuddalore.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.
17 M. Mezzatchy s ... ... Singapore.
Madras s ... ... Colombo.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 21.

Churchward, Captain, Adjutant, Deolali, on leave.
Stable, Lieut, Lancashire Regt, on leave from Mhow.
Swanston, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, en route to England, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—August 22.

Walter, Captain, 7th Hussars, on duty, to Secunderabad.
FitzHerbert, Major, King's Own Regt, off leave, to Karachi.
Hutchinson, Major, King's Own Regt, off leave, to Poona.
Barton, Lieut, Kings, Own Regt, off leave, to Poona.
Mangle, Lieut, King's Own Regt, off leave, to Karachi.
Osborne, Lieut, King's Own Regt, off leave, to Karachi.
Carleton, Lieut, King's Own Regt, off leave, to Karachi.
Kirk, Lieut, King's Own Regt, off leave, to Karachi.
Rowden Smith, 2nd Lt, King's Own Regt, off leave, to Karachi.
Talbot, Lieut, King's Own Regt, off leave, to Poona.
Stevens, Lt-Col, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, on leave, to Poona.

Inquiry is frequently made, says the *Railway Review*, as to how the speed of a train may be estimated. The traveller especially is curious about the speed his train is making, and we suggest three methods by which the speed may be guessed with remarkable accuracy, as follows:—1. Watch for the passage of the train by the large white mile posts with black figures upon them and divide 3,600 by the time in seconds between posts. The result is the speed in miles per hour. 2. Listen attentively until the ear distinguishes the click, click, click of the wheel as it passes a rail joint. The number of clicks upon one side of the car in 20 seconds is the speed in miles per hour, where the rails are 30 feet in length, and this is the case generally. 3. Count the number of telegraph poles passed in two minutes if there are four or five wires to a pole, and in two minutes and twenty seconds, if there are only one or two lines per pole. The number of poles passed is the number of miles per hour at which the train is travelling.

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FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

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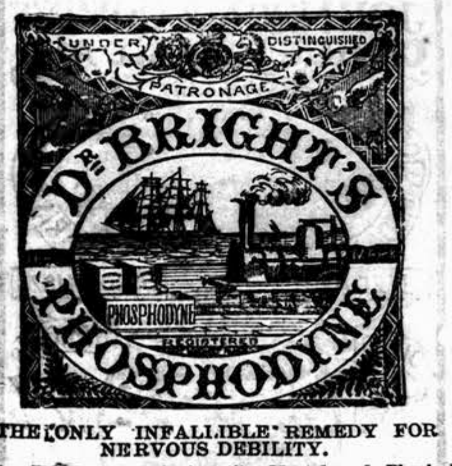
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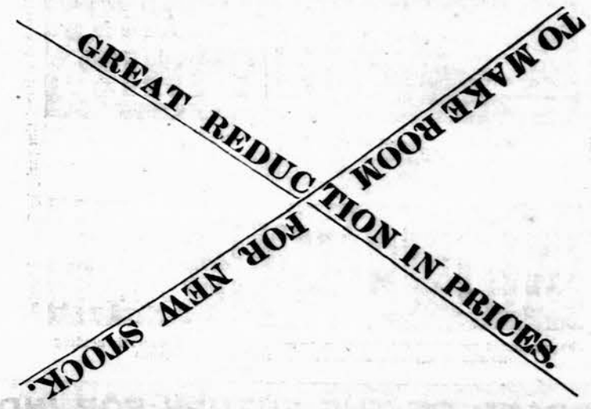
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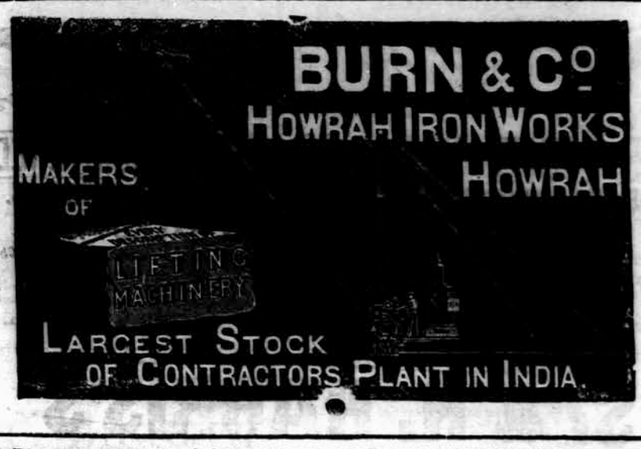
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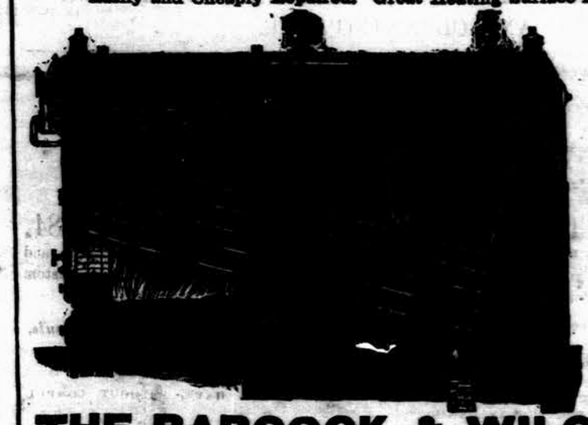
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